The New-York Times.

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TEMPERATURE CONTROLLED.

PROPER VENTILATION SECURED.

HOW TO CONVEY FRESH MEAT FROM TEXAS, VEGETABLES FROM BERMUDA, AND FRUIT FROM FLORIDA.

THE ARTIFICIAL PRODUCTION OF COLD AIR OR ICE.

It has long been the study of scientific men to produce cold regardless of climate or the natural temperature of the atmosphere. Years of labor and endless costly experiments have hitherto only resulted in doing this at an enormous cost. Nevertheless the great advantages to be gained have incited further experiment and labor.

TO PRODUCE COLD AIR ECONOMICALLY,

will enable steam-ships to convey fresh meat from Texas or Australia, fruit from the West Indies, vegetables from Florida and the South, and will render practicable the transportation of the same to any country in Europe.

It will enable brewers and maltsters to pursue their business throughout the entire year.

Pork-packing establishments can be conducted at half the present outlay incurred by the use of natural ice.

Refrigerators in hotels can be kept cold and dry without the annoyance of purchasing and storing natural ice, simply by using the surplus steam required to run an elevator.

Public buildings, hospitals, hotels, and private dwellings can be well and economically cooled and ventilated. In short, endless benefits would be conferred to society at large by a

COMPLETE CONTROL OF TEMPERATURE.

This has now been attained by an American improvement upon the principle invented by M. Tellier, of Paris, of vaporizing, liquefying, condensing, and expanding ammonia in conjunction with atmospheric air, by means of a simple mechanical contrivance.

By this machine

PURE, DRY, COLD AIR,

at a temperature near the freezing point, can be furnished at a very moderate cost. No natural ice is used, so that the cold produced is very dry. However charged with gases the atmosphere may be, the air is rendered absolutely pure by being passed through a refrigerator at a temperature considerably below zero.

For hospitals, where pure cold air is required, particularly in cases of fever, they are invaluable, as the temperature can be brought down in a very short time to 32° Fahrenheit.

PRIVATE OR PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

The temperature of the largest church or hospital, theatre or hotel, can, by means of this Refrigerator, be reduced in the hottest days of Summer to any degree desired. They are guaranteed to reduce the temperature of any manufacturing building, such as breweries, packing-houses, or even the largest steam-ships, to any temperature desired; if necessary, down to the freezing point.

BREWERS AND DISTILLERS.

For breweries, where thousands of tons of ice annually are used, an immense saving can be effected. Beer can be made regardless of seasons, thus practically doubling capital. One great and peculiar advantage of these machines, and one particularly appreciable by brewers, is that while they cool the air to any desirable temperature they purify it as well, so that weather or climate will not affect the production, and by this means the hot beer, before passing to the fermenting vats, can be cooled without exposure to the air, and thus save great loss, now made through the present process of cooling. No more large outlay in building immense ice-houses is necessary, and where they exist they can be made serviceable as storing-rooms.

STORAGE OF FRESH MEAT AND FRUIT.

For all places where fresh meat and fruit are stored, they are indispensable. The air furnished not only being colder than can be produced by ice, but of such pure quality, being deprived of the gas thrown off by the meat and fruit, which causes them to decay, that they can be kept indefinitely. Beef has been stored for weeks in these refrigerated chambers, and then found as fresh as when first deposited. Game and fish have been kept also for weeks without being cleaned, and then found in a perfect state of preservation.

PACKING-HOUSES.

Beef and pork can be packed in Summer as well as Winter, in Texas as well as New-York, at an immense saving of labor and expense in storing and purchasing natural ice.

TRANSPORTATION OF FRESH BEEF.

Meats can be brought fresh from Texas and landed in any Northern port in as good condition as when killed and put on board. Fruit can be picked ripe in the Tropics and brought North in a perfect state of preservation. Its value on all steam-ships plying in the Tropics, whether to ventilate their fire-rooms or cool their saloons, must be apparent to all. The cost of running them on steamers is scarcely appreciable, as the small power required can be furnished from the boiler without loss.

REFRIGERATOR CARS FOR RAILROADS.

The company is prepared to furnish machines for railway cars for the transportation of fresh meats and all perishable commodities any distance without risk of deterioration. The attention of express companies and all others interested in such transportation is especially called to this machine.

COMMERCIAL ADVANTAGES OF THE REFRIGERATOR.

Scarcely any one dealing in perishable commodities but will find this machine invaluable, such as dealers in foreign and domestic fruits, butter, milk, poultry, vegetables, oysters, fish, &c., &c.

There is no expense whatever attending the running of the machine, save the cost of the power required, so that in establishments already provided with steam power, the cost may be set down as trifling. A ten-horse boiler will furnish steam to run a machine of sufficient capacity to cool the largest brewery or packing-house; a much smaller power would be required to cool the largest theatre down to a proper temperature.

One of these machines is now in practical daily operation at the extensive brewery of F. A. Neumann, Esq., on 47th st., a few doors east of 3d av., in this City, where it can be seen at any time.

Machines can be constructed at short notice. For terms apply to the

UNITED STATES ICE AND REFRIGERATING CO.,

No. 243 Broadway, New-York City.

LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

THE EUROPEAN GRAIN MARKET.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE MARK LANE EXPRESS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The *Mark Lane Express* of to-day, in its regular weekly review of the corn market, has the following: In consequence of the recent heavy rains seed time is much less promising. The dampness has affected most of the new samples. Large foreign arrivals have checked the upward tendency in price, but traders are still indisposed to make any concessions. Trade is, therefore, inactive. At Paris prices are rather lower, while in the provinces of France wheat is steady and somewhat dearer. Belgium is unchanged, while Holland is firmer, and Germany steady and inactive. Vienna is also inactive, but Odessa is firm. The averages are one shilling and twopence higher in consequence of the late advance, the bulk of that sold being fully three shillings inferior in price to the previous crop.

ITALY.

ARRIVAL OF THE EMPEROR OF GERMANY AT MILAN—RECEPTION BY THE KING.

MILAN, Oct. 18.—The Emperor William, accompanied by Field Marshal Count Von Moltke, Secretary of State Von Bulow, and other dignitaries, arrived here this afternoon. King Victor Emanuel, the Crown Prince and Princess, and Prince Amadeus, accompanied by the President of the Council, Signor Minghetti, and the Minister for Foreign Affairs, Signor Visconti Venosta, received the Emperor and his suit at the railway station, where the members of the royal household and representatives from the two Chambers were in waiting. The Minister of War, Signor Ricotti, and the Minister of the Interior, Signor Cantelli, were also present. Multitudes of people assembled at the railway station, and lined the gaily-decorated streets through which the distinguished party passed. There was great enthusiasm. According to the present arrangements it is expected the Emperor will remain here three or four days.

FRANCE.

A BANQUET TO M. THIERS—HIS VIEWS ON THE PERMANENCY OF THE REPUBLIC.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—A banquet was given yesterday in honor of ex-President Thiers at Arcachon, in the Gironde. M. Thiers delivered an address, in which he said that the Republic must be maintained. He did not think that the Radicals are as black as they are painted, and believed that if they gained power they would pursue a different course from what their opponents supposed. M. Thiers also said that he desired the dismissal of all functionaries who do not respect the Republic. This, he thought, was necessary in order to render the elections really representative. He denied that the Republic would isolate France, and said she may count upon the sympathy of Europe. The European policy of the future will be peace and nonintervention. M. Thiers also advocated a liberal and modern system of education.

ILLNESS OF PROF. WHEATSTONE.

LONDON, Oct. 19—6 A. M.—The *Daily Telegraph* this morning has a special from Paris stating that Prof. Wheatstone is very ill with congestion of the lungs.

GREAT BRITAIN AND CHINA.

THE RIGHT OF FOREIGNERS TO TRAVEL IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA OFFICIALLY RECOGNIZED.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—A special dispatch to the *Times* from Shanghai says: Negotiations between Mr. Wade, the British Minister, and the Chinese Government are progressing satisfactorily. The Pekin *Gazette* publishes an edict referring to the murder of Mr. Margary, declaring the right of foreigners to travel in the interior, and requiring Chinese officials to take cognizance of treaties. Messrs. Grosvenor and Baker will proceed to Yunnan overland. Mr. Wade has arrived at Shanghai.

AMMUNITION SHIPPED TO THE CHINESE AS MERCHANDISE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—It is reported that sixty tons of small-arm ammunition for the Chinese has been shipped from London as merchandise and landed at Shanghai. The British Government is investigating the matter.

SPAIN.

THE REMNANT OF THE CARLIST FORCES.

MADRID, Oct. 18.—The following news is official:

There are only 2,000 Carlists in Catalonia. It is expected that these are about to submit to the Government or attempt to make their way into France. The Government holds all the towns in the neighborhood.

Gen. Quesada has arrived at Vittoria and resumed command of the Northern Army.

Notice has been given that foreign vessels entering Spanish ports will be heavily fined unless their papers are properly countersigned by Spanish Consuls.

Señor Sagasta has arrived at Madrid.

GREAT BRITAIN.

THE ALLEGED FRAUDS BY ALEXANDER AND WILLIAM COLLIE—THE DIRECT CABLE—THE PRINCE OF WALES' INDIAN VISIT.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The case of Messrs. Alexander and William Collie, who are charged with obtaining money under false pretenses, came up again to-day in Guildhall. William Collie appeared. The prosecution stated that they were unwilling to proceed in the absence of Alexander Collie, (who absconded,) but they trusted that they would soon have both of the defendants arraigned. The case was thereupon adjourned till the 18th of December.

The steam-ship Faraday intends sailing to-day or to-morrow to repair the injury to the direct United States cable. It is expected that the repairs will be completed about the 10th of November.

PIRAEUS, Greece, Oct. 18.—Her Britannic Majesty's steamer Serapis, which is to convey the Prince of Wales to India, has arrived here.

PARLIAMENTARY ELECTION.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Capt. George Beresford, the son of the Archbishop of Armagh, Conservative, was to-day elected to the House of Commons for Armagh, Ireland, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. John Vance.

ANOTHER FAILURE IN LONDON.

LONDON, Oct. 19—5 A. M.—The London papers this morning announce the failure of Messrs. J. & W. Dudgeon, engineers. The firm were engaged at No. 10 London street, Fenchurch street, at the Sun Engine Works, Millwall, and at the Iron Ship-yard, Cubittown. Their liabilities are estimated at $500,000.

TURKEY.

REPULSE OF AN ATTACK ON A TURKISH VILLAGE BY DALMATIANS.

LONDON, Oct. 19—6 A. M.—The *Standard* this morning publishes a special telegram from Vienna, in which it is said that a force of six hundred Dalmatians had attacked a Turkish village, but were defeated after a serious encounter.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

REPORT OF MR. JOHN MORRIS, COUNSEL FOR THE ENGLISH BOND AND STOCK HOLDERS.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Mr. John Morris, counsel for the English bond and stock holders in the Erie Railway, who accompanied Sir Edward Watkins to America, has presented his report in regard to the road. It has served to depress the price of Erie Railway shares, as it indicates the necessity of heavy sacrifices by the holders of Erie securities. Mr. Morris paraphrases most of the important recommendations and suggestions contained in the report of Sir Edward Watkins, but adds some information about the difficulties which would attend a foreclosure, and about the amount of fixed charges, which exceed the net earnings by $1,000,000, and the necessity of subordinating the bondholders' claims to such charges and the floating debt.

MARINE DISASTER.

WRECK ON THE COAST OF FRANCE—TWENTY-ONE LIVES LOST.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—The French schooner Sophie et Julie has been wrecked at Cape Arcachon, coast of France. Twenty-one persons were drowned.

THE OHIO ELECTION.

THE WOOD COUNTY DEMOCRATIC FRAUDS—PERRYSBURG VOTE THROWN OUT.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Oct. 18.—The *Commercial* has information that the Wood County Canvassing Board decided on Saturday to throw out the Perrysburg vote, in which case Brown and Swan, Republicans, would be elected Senators, and Hayes' majority in the county would be 723 instead of 469.

THE RESULT IN HAMILTON COUNTY.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 18.—The official returns of Hamilton County give the Republicans alll of the four State Senators, and all of the ten Representatives.

A CARD FROM THE CHAIRMAN OF THE DEMOCRATIC STATE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—John G. Thompson, Chairman of the Democratic State Executive Committee, requests the publication of the following statement:

"The Republican daily press of this State on Friday morning last published a dispatch signed J. M. Thompson, which purported to be in answer to one claimed to have been sent from E. S. Dodd, of Toledo, to John G. Thompson. This dispatch was furnished to the press by the Republican Executive Committee, and, therefore, they are responsible for its publication. I unhesitatingly say, and charge that the Republican Committee is aware of the truth thereof, that I never sent such dispatch and that I am not aware that such dispatch was sent by any one else, and if it was that I never saw it or had anything to do with forwarding it. The Republican Committee has been guilty of a crime which the laws of this State declare to be felony. If such dispatch was never sent, then they have perpetrated forgery. If it was sent, there was but one way it could get into their possession—by theft. It was either stolen by them or they were accessory to the theft before or after it was committed. They can take either horn of the dilemma. If it is forgery to write a name and they have written it, or caused it to be written then they have been guilty of forgery. If it is a theft to steal a telegram, or to be accessory to the stealing of a telegram, or to use a telegram knowing the same to be stolen, then they have been guilty of theft. I leave the character of the crime to be determined by the committee. As to the Wood County frauds, the Republican Committee is, no doubt, satisfied with them, as that county has given an increased Republican majority.

(Signed.) JOHN G. THOMPSON.

THE INTERIOR DEPARTMENT.

EX-SENATOR ZACH. CHANDLER DENIES THE REPORT THAT THE PRESIDENT HAS OFFERED HIM THE SECRETARYSHIP OF THE INTERIOR.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—A report that ex-Senator Chandler has been appointed Secretary of the Interior was generally credited here this evening. Mr. Chandler, in conversation with your correspondent late to-night, authorized a denial of the report, and said that the place had not even been tendered him.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

A NEW SCHEME OF RAILROAD MAGNATES—THROUGH TO SAN FRANCISCO WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 18.—The *Times* this morning, in referring to the late visit here of Jay Gould, Sidney Dillon, Oliver Ames, and other railroad magnates, says: "The main object of their visit was to perfect arrangements to run through cars from here to San Francisco via the St. Louis, Kansas City and Northern, and Union Pacific Railroads without change, and ultimately from New-York, via the New-York Central, through this city. It is further said that this project is designed to forestall the action of the National Railroad convention to be held here next month, and, if possible, to kill the Southern Pacific Railroad project, which has many strong friends here.

A COMPANY TO BE ORGANIZED TO RUN THE DAVENPORT, ROCK ISLAND AND MISSOURI ROAD.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18.—A special from Davenport gives the particulars of a conference between H. Osterberg, who recently bought the Rockford, Rock Island and St. Louis Railroad for the German bond-holders, and prominent capitalists of the Davenport, Rock Island and Missouri Line in regard to the formation of a local company to run the road. Articles of incorporation have been drawn up, and over a thousand shares taken. It is expected that the full amount of the stock of $1,000,000 will be taken there. The company will be formed with a capital of $3,000,000, ten per cent. payable at once. This amount to go toward paying the bondholders for purchasing the road at the foreclosure sale, five per cent. more to be paid on the first day of each of the months of March, July, and November, 1876, and thereafter five per cent. semi-annually until May 1, 1884.

THE WEATHER.

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 19—1 A. M.—The barometer is falling in the North-west, but high pressure, south-west to north-west winds, clear or clearing and colder weather prevail from the lakes to Missouri and Tennessee; north-west to north winds, rising barometer, cool, clear weather prevail in the Gulf and South Atlantic States; rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, falling temperature, and cloudy weather in the Middle and Eastern States. The Mississippi has fallen at Cairo. The Ohio has risen at Cincinnati.

PROBABILITIES.

For the upper lakes, the Upper Mississippi and Lower Missouri Valleys, falling barometer, south-west to south-east winds, warmer and partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and Tennessee, the Gulf and South Atlantic States, rising barometer, north-west to north-east winds, cooler, clear, and partly cloudy weather, with occasional rain near the Gulf and South Atlantic Coasts.

For the lower lakes, the Eastern and Middle States, rising barometer, north-west to south-west winds, occasional rain in the two first sections, and cold, partly cloudy, and clearing weather.

THE ACT OF MARCH 3.

SOME MISREPRESENTATIONS EXPLAINED AWAY—WHY THE WHISKY AND TOBACCO REVENUES HAVE NOT YET INCREASED UNDER THE ACT.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—An effort is being studiously made in dispatches from this city to show that the act of March 3, 1875, imposing additional taxes, is a failure, and has proven as barren in results as Judge Kelley, Gen. Butler, and some other convertible-bond statesmen of the last Congress predicted it would be. To support such conclusions the receipts from internal revenue since the passage of the act are quoted, and the assertion made in some dispatches that the receipts for the last four months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1875, which were the first four months under the operations of the new act, were "not so large by several millions as was expected." In others the receipts from the same source for the first three months of the current fiscal year—July, August, September—are quoted, with the same disastrous consequences to the act of March 3. These conclusions are not justified by the official figures showing the revenue receipts, and the entire matter is presented with evident unfairness.

Two months before the passage of the act, in anticipation of an increased tax on whisky, distilleries were operated to their utmost capacity, and immense quantities of spirits were thus produced and placed in bond so as to escape the increased tax. When the measure was reported to the House it contained a provision imposing an additional tax of fifteen cents per gallon on all spirits remaining in bond on the passage of the act, making the tax eighty-five cents on bonded whisky. The effect of that proposition is shown by the large withdrawal of whisky from bond as illustrated by the internal revenue receipts for February last. Upon some days the withdrawals reached nearly a million gallons, and the total receipts for that month ran up to $12,604,454, which is over four and one-half millions in excess of the receipts for the same month of the preceding year. The withdrawals were made in order to save the fifteen cents per gallon additional tax proposed by the Ways and Means Committee, and distillers, at the same time, were crowding their establishments to the utmost limit of production for the same economical reason. The result was that while large quantities of spirits were withdrawn from bond, and thrown upon the market, the place of that withdrawn was supplied by new whisky, thus doubly providing for overstocking the market with spirits upon which the old rate of tax could only be assessed and collected. The February receipts show very plainly that an immense quantity of spirits was thus placed on the market, and the records of the Treasury Department show that on March 3, when the act became effective, there were in bond 7,973,666 gallons of whisky upon which the additional tax of twenty cents per gallon could not be imposed, thus establishing the fact that every means possible was employed to anticipate the increased tax. Before the passage of the bill the provision taxing whisky in bond was stricken out, and all whisky produced prior to the passage of the act made exempt.

What is true of whisky in this connection is true also of tobacco. It became known to manufacturers that an additional tax would be imposed on manufactured tobacco and cigars, and the enormous increase in the receipts for tobacco and cigar stamps in February to $4,604,266, from $2,643,935 in February 1874, shows to what extent these manufacturers provided against paying the increased tax. The receipts in February last from this source were but a few thousand dollars short of the aggregate receipts from the same source for the two preceding months. These are important facts and should not be lost sight of in considering the possibilities of the act of March 3.

In the light of the official figures, the receipts for four months ending June 30 last prove nothing affecting the merits of the new law. With the whisky market fairly glutted prior to the passage of the act, and the warehouses crowded with spirits not liable to the increased rate, it would be neither reasonable nor fair to expect marked results from the new law, because, even to this day, there has been no occasion to withdraw large quantities of spirits manufactured under the act of last March. Those who think there should have been an increase of several million dollars during the four months ending June 30 last, will be surprised to learn that, compared with the same months of 1874, there was a falling off for that period of over $1,500,000, but if they will go back one month, and include February in their comparison, the exhibit will not appear so bad, the excess for the five months of 1875 being $2,934,289. Thus, while the unusually large receipts of February last are considered, it will be seen that there is no justification for lugubrious predictions concerning the effect of the act of March 3 during the four months which closed the last fiscal year,

The receipts from internal revenue for the three months ending Sept. 30, being the first quarter of the current fiscal year, show an increase over the corresponding quarter of the preceding year of $1,780,356. The theory that this increase may legitimately be attributed to the vigorous measures adopted by Secretary Bristow for an honest collection of the revenue, rather than to the increased rates of March 3, is confirmed by the official record. As previously stated, there were in bond on the 3d day of March last, 7,973,666 gallons of spirits upon which the increased tax of twenty cents per gallon could not be collected. From the existence of this large exemption, and the fact that the large withdrawals made in February overstocked the market, it is plain that the Government has not received the full tax of ninety cents per gallon on any considerable quantities of whisky. Of the stock in bond on March 3, 1875, there have been withdrawn up to Oct. 1, 5,117,000 gallons, leaving yet on hand to be withdrawn under the old rate of seventy cents per gallon, nearly three million gallons. Since March last the average number of gallons of whisky withdrawn monthly upon which the former rate of seventy cents was paid was 731,000 gallons. The mere statement of this fact should convince any reasonable mind that thus far the act of March 3 has not had even an opportunity to test its value as a means "to provide for the exigencies of the Government" and that the increase in the receipts for the past eight months is due more to the improved manner of administering the law than to the increased rates prescribed by the act of last March.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY HIGHWAYMEN.

CUMBERLAND, Md., Oct. 18.—This morning, while Benjamin Fawcett, Treasurer, with E. Mulvaney, Superintendent, of the Cumberland Division of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, were riding in a buggy along the tow-path two miles east of here, three masked men sprang out of the bushes, ordered them to stop, and fired three shots into the buggy. One ball went through the sleeve of Mulvaney's coat. Neither of the men were injured. They whipped up the horses and escaped from the would-be assassins. One arrest has been made here, but there is no proof against the man as yet. Fawcett had been paying off hands and had money with him. It is supposed the object was to kill or wound him and Mulvaney and get the money.

SUSPENSION OF IRON MANUFACTURERS.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 18.—The firm of Messrs. Rogers & Burleigh, prominent iron manufacturers of this city, has suspended. They have been operating two mills—one at Leechburg, and another at Appolo, Penn. Their assets and liabilities are not known.

WORK RESUMED.

POTTSVILLE, Penn., Oct. 18.—The Palo Alto Iron Company's mills, which have been idle for over a year, resumed operations to-day, about three hundred men being employed at a reduction of twenty-five per cent. from the former rate of pay.

THE NEW-YORK CANVASS.

SPEECH OF HON. ROSCOE CONKLING.

THE QUESTIONS OF THE PRESENT CAMPAIGN—REPUBLICANS THE GENUINE REFORMERS—DEMOCRATS RESPONSIBLE FOR THE CANAL FRAUDS—DEMOCRATIC DOUBLE DEALING ON THE FINANCIAL QUESTION.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 18.—A vast assemblage gathered in Tweddle Hall this evening to listen to the speech of Senator Roscoe Conkling on the issues of the present State campaign. Never was that hall more densely packed—veritably there was not room for one more, and as many were compelled to retire as found room inside. The meeting organized with ex-Speaker Henry Smith as President, and a long list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries, including many of the solid representative men of the city and county. Mr. Conkling was greeted with earnest and prolonged applause, and he was listened to throughout with appreciative attention. It was apparent that the speaker's clear exposition of the reform movement and the characters most prominently connected therewith threw much light upon various points, but imperfectly understood by many men who had been troubled in their attempts to square Mr. Tilden's record with any accepted notions of consistency or impartial justice. Then Mr. Conkling took up the issues of honest money and the safety of the free schools, and as he proceeded to treat them he was interrupted by frequent applause, the meaning of which could not help but be apparent to the most obtuse. Mr. Conkling made no allusion directly or indirectly to the third term matter, nor were any questions on the subject asked him. Much speculation and surprise prevails on this account. After a few appropriate words of introduction by the President of the meeting, Hon. Henry Smith, Mr. Conkling spoke as follows:

SPEECH OF SENATOR CONKLING.

This not being an agricultural fair, I have some doubt whether a discussion of politics will be in fashion or in order here. But as I am not a farmer, even in right of a line of ancestry going back to the Plantagenets, nor even a Governor, you will not expect all the modern improvements in me. Indeed, they might hardly be appropriate from one not "the heir of all the ages in the foremost files of time."

An election approaches in the State of New-York. In a Republic operating by universal suffrage all elections are important. The time when general elections shall cease to be deemed important by the great body of the people will mark the decadence of our liberty, our prosperity, our civilization. The election near at hand, however, is a grave event for special reasons. It will be understood to record the judgment of 5,000,000 people on several far-reaching questions. It will decide which of two great agencies is to conduct the affairs of a great State. Declaring the sentiments of the most potential of the United States, it will be felt in the remotest parts of the country, and will affect deeply the Presidential election next year and the nature of the issues on which that election shall hinge. No thinking man who comprehends our institutions, even if his vision be bounded by the lines of our own State, can fail to see that it is the duty of every elector this year to consider carefully how he ought to vote, and to vote as he honestly and candidly decides for the one or the other of the two organizations. One or the other must prevail, and the question is which, upon the whole, is it best to choose. One memorable fact stands in front of all others. By their declarations both parties in this State are agreed on the questions which have rocked the country for twenty years. Is not this amazing? Is it not full of instruction? For twenty years the Republican Party and the Democratic Party have been locked in a grapple for the mastery over certain broad, distinct questions. You know what they are. The Republican Party was born of these questions, was born to champion them on one side. The Democratic Party, till very recently, made a stubborn, dogged fight upon them. But now both these organizations profess to hold one and the same ground. One or both must have changed in opinion or profession. One, at least, must have been wrong. Which one is it? Has the Republican Party proved to be wrong or mistaken? Has it changed front? No! But the Democratic Party has at last become convinced—so its platform-makers assert—that the cardinal principles heretofore denounced, year after year, should be accepted and approved. Thus the Republican Party is vindicated on the great issues of the century; and thus the Democratic Party confesses itself beaten and wrong in every position it has maintained since 1855. We are told that we must not refer to the past—that we must speak only of living issues. Very well, we shall find before we are done that some of the issues of the past are living, and are destined to be very lively; but when you are judging of the wisdom, the patriotism, and the honesty of a man, or of a number of men, it is useful to know how many times folly or bad faith or passion has made shipwreck of opportunities and occasions. If you were going to select a pilot for a North River steam-boat you might like to know how many times he had run against snags and rocks, and even against buoys and light-houses. Without dwelling on them, let us recall some of the conversions which, after a generation of obdurate contention, the Democratic Party professes to have, at last, experienced. The extension of slavery was one of these intense questions, and the Missouri Compromise was overthrown, that fresh fields might be given to slave labor.

ISSUES THAT ARE NOT ALL DEAD.

The pretension that a State had a right to break up the Union was one; and part of the same dogma was that the nation had no right, by coercion, to maintain the Union; that the nation had no right to be, if force was necessary to preserve its existence. Not only did the Democratic Party, in the other States, hold this now obsolete doctrine, but here, in this State, in the capital of the State, Tweddle Hall rang on the 1st of February, 1861, after seven States had actually seceded, with solemn and vehement denunciations and threats uttered with unanimity by a delegated State Convention against all attempts to chastise and put down rebellion, and long years later this ground had not been abandoned. Emancipation was one of these questions, and when Lincoln set free the slaves he set free also the most frenzied and savage spirit of opposition throughout the Democracy that ever ran riot in our history. Allowing the slaves to join our standard, and carry a spade or musket for us, was another bone of contention, and Gen. McClellan before being nominated for the Presidency declared by public proclamation that every black man who came to the Union camp should be returned by force to his master. Then came the Thirteenth Amendment uprooting slavery by constitutional provision. In Congress and out the Democracy resisted it to the end. Then came the Fourteenth Amendment, giving human rights to all men, equalizing representation in Congress between the North and South, excluding from places of trust the ringleaders of the rebellion, guarding our public debt, and guarding against the debts of the Southern Confederacy. The Democracy everywhere denounced and opposed it. Later came the Fifteenth Amendment, ordaining that men qualified in all else should not be denied the right to vote, merely because of their complexion. Leaders, legislators, and conventions of the Democracy fought this also to the last ditch. In this State the Democratic legislators, led by Tweed, only five years ago, in solemn bravado actually in form annulled the ratification New-York had given of this crowning act of justice. Down to the last hour of the last session the Democrats in Congress made common cause against every measure intended to vitalize or utilize either of these amendments, always voting for every claim coming from the South for damages done by the war. We have had constant reason to know that these issues are not dead. We shall have still more reason to know that they are living issues, should the power of the nation pass into Democratic hands. But all these things are among those on which our opponents say they make no further issue. If they really hold their past opinions, if they are waiting for a better time to make issue, if they are concealing their secret sentiments to get power, they are trying by false pretenses to cheat and defraud the American people. If they are honest and frank, then there is a catalogue of blunders and confessions enough to discredit the judgment and competency of men in any field of public administration. "By their fruits ye shall know them." The future has in store for us infallible tests in this regard. Claims for money, and for legislation, to come from Southern sources; experiments to be tried, and attempts to be made in Congress and elsewhere in the near future, will search hearts and parties, and will convince the people of New-York that things called bygones now are not bygones, and that something besides clamorous catch-words and boisterous professions of reform is at stake in the coming election.

REFORM NOW THE FOREMOST SUBJECT.

Public attention in this State is diverted now from more general questions and fixed chiefly on certain matters of State administration. The management of our public works and State affairs stands in the foreground of political discussion, and "canal reform" is the one thing we are invited to consider. For me, I gladly accept the invitation. The subject is not new, and most of us are not new converts to its merit and importance. Extravagance and profligacy in canal and prison management, and in other branches of State administration, are older than most of us. It is a matter which I have often urged upon my fellow-citizens. In this hall, in October, 1871, when the doings we hear so much of now were fresh, the people of Albany gave me a long hearing upon what had then recently been done and what was still progressing in profligate expenditures upon the canals and prisons of the State. Many times and in many places, and by many Republican speakers and editors, as the files of the press will show, the very canal management which has lately been dissected has been denounced and accused, and demonstrated by facts and figures to be not only prodigal but dishonest. I rejoice that at last the truth in part is coming to light, and the Republican Party would not, and cannot, and dare not withhold any effort to go to the bottom of the wrong and reform it altogether. To support reform, however, it is not necessary to rush blindfold, or to run after the loudest noise. It is better, first of all, to understand the subject, and then act intelligently. There are several kinds of reformers in the world, and there always have been. Confucius found several kinds in his time, 500 years before the Christian era, and he warned his countrymen against reformers who hide behind a loud outcry. There are reformers for self-preservation, men standing on slippery ground, with reputations needing repair, who strive to outmouth everybody else in energetic professions of holiness. There are other men who, not having done anything very bad, but not being more honest than other people, make peculiar righteousness their industry. As politicians they see "millions in it." They think it the easiest ladder to prominence and promotion; these are demagogues. Not content with denouncing evil where it exists they cant about everything. They depreciate the times in which they live; they strive to make out that corruption and depravity and inferiority are the rule and not the exception. They insist that every other generation was better than this, and that because cormorants and swindlers are found here and there the nation has retrograded, and free institutions at the end of a century have culminated on this continent in general rascality and fraud. All such men have an eye to business: they make their outcry bring fish to their nets, and they draw after them not only the discontented and disappointed, but also many unselfish and earnest men who accept outcry and sensation for the truth. There are yet other reformers, sincere, effective, unostentatious reformers, who, carrying no long faces, making no prayers on street corners, not wringing their hands or shaking their heads, nor vaunting themselves, lay hold of wrong and correct it in a hopeful, honest spirit. Such reformers and such reforms should have the active aid and sympathy of every man who would preserve his country, his property, his rights, and who would maintain his integrity and self-respect. No man can mock at such reform and keep himself unspotted.

THE PARTY OF TRUE REFORM.

The Republican Party has not, I think, been backward in such reforms—has not been backward in pursuing wrongs whether of friend or foe. The Tammany managers were no more exclusively Democratic than the officials responsible for the canal frauds recently developed, but the Republican Party was not laggard in smiting the Tammany robbers of whatever persuasion. It labored two years to overthrow the "Tammany Ring" without any aid from beyond its own lines. Laying aside partisan tests, it nominated and gave its votes to Democrats as soon as they professed to be willing to help. It nominated and elected Mr. Havemeyer, a Democrat, Mayor of New-York, against the solid phalanx of the Democracy; he did not receive 1,500 Democratic votes all told. It nominated Mr. Tieman, Mr. O'Brien, and other Democrats for the Senate, and Mr. Seymour, Mr. Tilden, and other Democrats for the Assembly, and gave them all its votes in 1871. No such thing was done in return. Mr. Tilden and the whole Democratic Party supported every Democrat in nomination, notoriously allied, as many of them were, with Tweed, and now we see that a new "Tammany Ring" has again blossomed out in practices less flaring, but as certainly hurtful and dishonest, as those which distinguished Tweed and his confrères. When suspicion arose that Republicans in Congress, as well as Democrats, had wrongfully made gain in Credit Mobilier stock, the Republican Party did not spare its guilty or its suspected members. When more recently whisky frauds on the revenue were ferreted out, the offenders were chastised with iron hand. No high sounding manifestations were fulminated, no fire-works were kept going. The President put his views in five words, and they found their way to the public only by accident. He wrote: "Let no guilty man escape." The Secretary of the Treasury, after quietly and patiently pursuing the threads of evidence, caused suits, prosecutions, and indictments to be set on foot wherever a supposed culprit could be found, and without noise the work goes surely on. But neither the President nor the Secretary, nor any one else, traverses the country to advertise or applaud what has been done.

By looking into the facts before us we may see whether there is reason to believe we must put our whole trust in the Democratic Party at the present juncture. For years a number of men have fattened on the plunder of the canals. Gov. Tilden did not discover this nor the evidence to prove it; the discovery was made by those who yet have received little credit for it. But Gov. Tilden has made war upon the system, and for every honest blow he has struck he deserves honor, and if he feels proud of his action he is quite excusable. But we are told that because Gov. Tilden has taken ground against canal rascality, the people must elect the Democratic ticket and the Democratic Party. This position I want to examine. To begin with, Gov. Tilden is not running in this canvass. "Boss" Kelly in New-York is quite as much in question as Gov. Tilden. The Democratic Party is running, and it is a good deal more important to know how it stands than to know how Gov. Tilden or any other man stands. It is important to know how both parties stand, and who the candidates are, and how they stand. In Albany it is well to know how Mr. Dayton stands, how he stood, and how he voted, and how he did not vote last Winter. If he has been and is honestly for rooting out the rascalities which have preyed upon the public works, and his opponent is not for so doing, I think Mr. Dayton ought to be elected to the Senate. If Frederick W. Seward and Francis E. Spinner and their associates are not to be trusted, I think they should be voted down, especially if their opponents can be trusted. Certainly they start with no personal inferiority, and their political bias cannot stand in their way. Why should a Republican as such wish to uphold the "Canal Ring" or the "Tammany Ring?" Whenever these two rings are finally destroyed the sword arm of the Democracy in this State will be broken, and the army which the Republican Party has met in so many battles will find its legions thinned and its exchequer unprovided.

THE MEANING OF CANAL FRAUDS.

Let us see if we can understand what is meant by the canal frauds. On the 18th of March the Governor, by special Message to the Legislature, called attention to ten canal contracts supposed to be tainted; he might have made the number larger, but, for a beginning, ten were thought large enough. A commission, professedly non-partisan, was created to investigate these contracts and other canal affairs. We have some of the fruits of the inquiry. What are they? The first and most urgent question is, Who has been found delinquent? How did it all come about? Who are the officials whose action or neglect has brought great wrong and injury to the State? Who is responsible for them? That the law has been disregarded, that flagrant dishonesty and corruption have held sway, there seems no room to doubt. The commission has made report in six cases. These six cases are six contracts authorized, made, and put in force when the Democrats had absolute control of the power which alone did or could authorize canal contracts. The Cohoes Dam contract is not an exception, because although preliminary proceedings occurred in 1867 the contract was not made till 1868. Every one of them is the act and creature of Democratic authority—caused, sanctioned, done by Democrats holding high office. This is a broad statement—the fact startled me, and could it reach all the people of the State it would astound them. One of the contracts, of which I shall speak, was made in part in 1868. It was the work of a Democratic Canal Board of that year and the next, but it will be referred to separately hereafter. I speak now of the remaining contracts. They were all authorized and made in 1869, 1870, and 1871. During all these years the Governor was a Democrat. The Lieutenant Governor was a Democrat. The Canal Board in 1869 was all Democratic save one member, and he soon became a Democrat; and in 1870 and 1871 every member of the Canal Board was a Democrat. A Democrat was all the time State Engineer and Surveyor, the one man beyond all others responsible in such affairs. Two of the Canal Commissioners were Democrats in 1869, and in 1870 and 1871 every Canal Commissioner was a Democrat. The Controller and Attorney General were all the time Democrats. The whole power to authorize and vote "canal lettings" resided in the Canal Board, and so did the power to elect and appoint every subordinate canal official and every division and resident engineer. Democracy was all-powerful everywhere. Samuel J. Tilden was Chairman of the Democratic State Committee. Tweed was the Boanerges of the party, and in 1868 they "swept the State." Yes, they swept the State, by fraud, and on an inflation and repudiation platform. The State swarmed with men holding sinecure places, and with other men bribed and hired, all with money stolen from the tax-payers. They debauched the election, and then they belied the count. They falsely added 30,000 to the count of votes in New-York and Kings County, and thus they counted in not only the Governor and a State administration, but a large body of members of the two houses of the Legislature. The Republican Party was nowhere—the whole of it united could not make a canal contract or prevent one. It had stood for hard money and national honor, and it was beaten, not by the votes of the people, but by the chicanery of men who did not then train under the banner of reform. The "Canal Ring" naturally came in for the harvest, and gorged itself in the carnival of corruption which for years rioted on every side in plunder and spoliation.

FRUITS MEET FOR DEMOCRATIC REPENTANCE.

Let us take up these contracts now proved to be suffocated in fraud. One, as I said, was made originally in 1868. It was for constructing a reservoir at Otisco Lake, in Onondaga County. The original contract was not a large affair. It was for clearing the timber and removing the stumps from three or four acres of land and constructing a reservoir. The price was $19,000. Afterward, on the 7th of January, 1870, a Democratic Canal Commissioner being in charge, made a supplemental contract of very different dimensions. This contract was made under a law which provided for "clearing and grubbing" timber land—that is, felling the trees and rooting out the stumps, and for these two things lumped together the law authorized a price—"grubbing" being at least four-fifths of the work. The contract however, though made at the full price of "grubbing and clearing" over four hundred acres, provided only for "chopping and clearing," not for "grubbing." Under this last snug arrangement what did the contractor do? It is said he did nothing except to give the standing timber to those who would cut it down and take it away for the sake of the timber. Only one stump was "grubbed," the rest were left standing; and for this little transaction the contractor was paid $24,753 25, making, with the $19,000 in the original contract, $43,753 25. Now who made this contract, in its first and second part, and who suffered this brazen performance? The record of the Canal Board answers—Aug. 28, 1868, plans and estimates for the reservoir were submitted and adopted. The vote stood seven yeas, nays none. Yeas—Nelson, Allen, Bristol, Fay, Richmond, (five Democrats,) and Dorn and Hayt, (not Democrats.) During this year the Canal Board consisted of six members elected by Democrats and three elected by Republicans. The second edition of this contract, however, is the object of interest. Who made that? Mr. W. W. Wright, a Democratic Canal Commissioner. It was short and to the contractor sweet. It provided that the contractor was "to do all the reservoir chopping and clearing, * * * as far as may be directed by the Commissioner in charge, at the prices named * * * in his contract of Oct. 1, 1868." The "chopping and clearing" here arranged was thus to be paid for at the rate for rooting out stumps; Mr. Wright was "the Commissioner in charge," and 400 acres on which the timber was given away for the cutting, and on which the stumps were left standing, became the field in which the contractor harvested $24,753 25 for nothing.

We come now to the year 1869, when but one single member of the Canal Board can be imputed to the Republican Party, and to the years 1870 and 1871, when every single member was a Democrat, and this brings us naturally to larger things. We meet, first, contract No. 1, in Gov. Tilden's list, Henry D. Denison, contractor. Henry D. Denison has long been a member of the Democratic State Committee, and he, along with Allen C. Beach, Jarvis Lord, and others familiar with canal lettings, signed the call for the convention which nominated the Democratic ticket now asking your suffrages—we were told it was a "ringing reform call." This contract was authorized by the Canal Board July 21, 1869, and signed Sept. 9, 1869. It was "for straightening the Erie Canal from Port Schuyler to the lower Mohawk Aqueduct," and for walls of several kinds and grades. The contract price was $74,183 40. The estimated cost was $84,645. The sum already paid is nearly a half million dollars. The Investigating Commission denounce the whole thing as a shameful fraud throughout. The report assures us that the proceedings in the Canal Board were in flagrant disregard of law and right; that no maps, surveys, or plans were prepared; that statutes and safeguards were alike ignored, and the contract given to the highest bidder, though eleven bids were more favorable; that the Resident Engineer overstated the work done $50,000 at a time; that the work was a sham and a cheat, and altogether at variance with the contract, and that even the bid was a juggle and a fraud. Who is responsible for

this variegated and embroidered swindle? The doings of the Canal Board stand thus on the record of votes: For the contract, seven members; against it, none. Who were the seven? Beach, Lieutenant Governor; Allen, Controller; Bristol, Treasurer; Champlain, Attorney General; Richmond, State Engineer and Surveyor; Bascomb and Fay, Canal Commissioners. All these officials were Democrats. They are the same men whom, two years afterward, at Rochester, Gov. Tilden assisted in renominating, and whom he supported with all the appliances which ministered to that immaculate campaign. They are the same men for whom the whole Democracy voted after their doings were notorious—the same men for whom they counted as many votes in New-York City within about 3,000 as had been counted for Hoffman, when, as we know now, upward of 15,000 were falsely added to the count; and all this at an election when Republicans laid aside party and gave their votes to Mr. Seymour, Mr. Tilden, Mr. Tieman, and other Democrats, because they believed them for reform. Mr. Richmond was State Engineer and Surveyor, his deputy was Mr. Sweet, the present Democratic head of the Engineer Department. They appointed Mr. Crocker the Division Engineer, and under his supervision the work proceeded. They appointed Mr. S. E. Babcock the Resident Engineer, who the report of the commission says has connived at and made grossly false estimates. And just here, who is Mr. Babcock? A man who was removed by a Republican State Engineer for cause, and who, at the first Democratic restoration, has again been set over the interests of the State. No Republican, as far as I can learn, had part or lot in authorizing or making this heinous contract to the highest bidder and against law and sense. Yet you are asked to believe that Seward, and Spinner, and Merritt, and Cornell, and the rest cannot be trusted to deal with it because they are Republicans.

On the same day with the proceeding just referred to, and by the same solid Democratic vote and no others, a contract was authorized with Willard Johnson, a noted leader of the Democracy in Oswego County and three times a member of Assembly. He was to have the lock on the side-cut at West Troy—naturally enough it was to be the upper side-cut. He was to have about $38,000. He has received, the Governor says, $110,000. There are three things about this contract more suggestive, perhaps, than the features of the Port Schuyler affair; in other respects they go well together. In the first place, when the contract came to be engrossed and signed, forged and false prices were inserted for the items of lock masonry and hemlock lumber. This forgery was afterward detected and corrected by a Republican State Engineer and Surveyor. Again, it seems odd that months have rolled round since the whole State Government and everybody else knew of this side-cut transaction in all its nakedness, and yet no suit or prosecution has been commenced, no restitution has been made, not a hand has been lifted to recover the seventy odd thousand dollars alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the Treasury. But another thing seems stranger still. After the Governor knew all about this affair a bill made its way through the Legislature containing an appropriation of $55,000, parcel of the $73,000 excess over the sum due by the contract. This bill came to the Governor. He could veto it or he could let it become a law. He did not veto it; he did let it become a law, and the money has "gone to meet Willard Johnson." It has been repeatedly and publicly asserted, and proof offered, that this act of Executive clemency was by agreement between the Governor and a prominent member of his party, and the allegation has never, I believe, been denied, although a standing challenge to deny it appears in a leading journal. This case presents a checkered spectacle, and looks as if some reformers need reformation. The dog days of 1869 were indeed prolific of contracts. One dog day brought forth not only the two contracts already referred to, but several others. One of them was for removing canal benches and building a long wall at Utica. The same Canal Board, by the same unanimous vote, ordered this contract; the same Denison was the contractor. The work has been going on for the last two years under a Democratic State Engineer and his staff, and a report of the commission says it is a rascally failure and has been misjudged and misstated, and dishonestly done from the start.

On the 17th of June, 1871, the members of the Canal Board had changed somewhat, but still they were all Democrats. On that day, by the votes of seven members, no one opposing, Denison received another contract. It was "for improving the Champlain Canal, from the Schuylerville guard-lock to Bullard's Bend," and the sum to be paid was $9,290 50. The sum which the State has paid is $146,316. The report of the commission pronounces it an utter imposition throughout. It is charged that the required maps, surveys, plans, and the like were never made; that false quantities were exhibited at the letting, and that the law was violated from the beginning. It was for his achievements touching this work that Mr. Babcock was removed by State Engineer Taylor, and it was for the same cause or for some other that he was made Resident Engineer in the same locality, when the present State Engineer came in. This extraordinary "letting" was made by Messrs. Beach, Bristol, Champlain, Fay, Wright, and Richmond. The contract was signed by the Canal Commissioners, all of whom were also Democrats. About the same time the Canal Board ordered three other pieces of work, bench-wall from Canajoharie to Fort Plain, and from Lock No. 40 to No. 41, and from No. 41 to No. 42. These pieces of work have not been reported on by the Commissioners, but I contribute them as an offering. E. W. Williams in name, but George D. Lord, son to Senator Jarvis Lord, and himself a member of the Legislature, in fact was the contractor. The contractor bid seventy-five cents per cubic yard for slope wall, but it happened to get into all three contracts at $1 75. A good deal of work was done at this rate, though, as appears from the testimony given by a Democratic Canal Commissioner, before the Canal Board in 1872, the facts were known in 1871. But the contracts remained unchanged until in 1872. A Republican State Engineer came in and discovered the wrong, caused the contracts to be corrected, and the State to be made whole. When this work was initiated all nine members of the Canal Board and all three Canal Commissioners were Democrats. The same Republican State Engineer, sustained by a Republican Canal Board, arrested the work on the enlargement of the Champlain Canal from West Troy to Fort Miller Bridge, which a Democratic Canal Board had ordered on insufficient surveys, and truthful surveys were required; an act which saved more money to the State than seems likely to be recovered from Willard Johnson or anybody else. Such is the outline of the canal frauds which have become best known. They ought to rouse the indignation of every honest man. If they are to be dragged into politics and turned to partisan effect, why should they be turned against the Republican Party? I concede that, for all he has really done to assail them, Gov. Tilden is entitled to credit and applause. No man shall ever hear me detract from his just meed of praise. He deserves praise, and so do the whole body of Republican Senators and members of the Assembly who sustained every effort, and voted for the most novel and stringent measures, to arm the Executive with plenary power. But how can it be that the Democratic Party and its candidates, general and local, are entitled to make gains from such a damning exposure? When the National Administration exposes and hunts down its unfaithful agents and scourges them from the temple, the opposition press cries aloud that Republicans have been caught in official wrong, and calls upon the people to vote down such a party. But when the whole body of Democratic State officials are convicted of systematic misdoing, the same press insists that other Democrats must be put in their places amid general applause.

CANAL FINANCES UNDER DEMOCRATIC AND REPUBLICAN RULE.

There is another view of this subject, valuable because it not only embraces canal contracts, but canal management in general, and it embraces also not only the era of Tweed, to which the contracts referred to belonged, but all recent eras of Democratic ascendency. The tables of canal receipts and expenditures tell as unerringly as a political almanac the years when Democrats have managed the canals. I take the tables as they appear in the Albany *Evening Journal*:

Year.	Tolls and Miscellaneous Receipts.	Cost of Collection and repairs.	Surplus Revenues.
Under Anti-Democratic Control.			
1856...	$2,749,133 40	$786,633 40	$1,962,500 00
1857...	2,559,469 06	970,453 46	1,589,015 60
Under Democratic Control.			
1858...	$2,072,204 38	$1,078,878 91	$993,325 97
1859...	1,859,879 63	897,878 96	962,000 67
Under Republican Control.			
1860...	$2,416,588 39	$746,976 78	$1,669,611 61
1861...	3,402,628 30	706,786 14	2,695,842 16
1862...	4,854,989 67	773,398 32	4,081,591 35
1863...	5,118,501 35	770,882 52	4,337,618 83
1864...	4,346,265 52	1,028,909 46	4,317,356 06
1865...	3,577,465 45	1,927,373 59*	1,650,091 86
1866...	4,309,746 12	1,434,889 73	2,874,756 39
1867...	4,050,357 79	1,220,192 65	2,830,165 14
1868...	4,477,546 17	1,184,245 04	3,293,301 13
1869...	4,161,280 10	1,278,507 52	2,882,772 58
Under Democratic Control.			
1870...	$3,107,138 90	$1,945,635 92†	$1,161,502 98
1871...	2,842,549 94	2,250,145 62	592,404 32

* Heavy and unusual freshets and breaks largely increased the expenses this year.
† Not including $591,528 37 advanced by the Albany banks.

It may be said that reduction of tolls explains some of these figures.

Contrast two years when the tolls were alike, one year in which one party was in power, and one year in which the other had control.

Under Democratic Rule.

1871...Cost of repairs and collecting tolls	$2,250,145 62
Surplus revenues	592,404 32

Under Republican Rule.

1873...Cost of repairs and collecting tolls	$1,459,165 24
Surplus revenues	1,623,286 80
Difference in cost of repairs, &c.	$790,980 38

It appears further that under Republican management $3,000,000 annually of canal revenues were paid to the canal debt, and that under Democratic management the payment fell off one-half.

The Republican Party in ten years reduced the canal debt $17,000,000; under Democratic control it has not been reduced $1,000,000.

Under Republican management the cost of the canals has averaged twenty-five per cent. of the receipts; under Democratic management the average has been seventy-two per cent. In other words, under one party $75 of every hundred received has gone into the treasury; under the other party only $28 of every hundred received has found its way into the treasury.

Look at the item of "extraordinary repairs."

For five years, beginning with Democratic accession in 1869, they amounted to	$10,960,624 84
For five years before, under Republican control	6,322,632 52
Difference	$4,637,992 32

or nearly a million a year.

Compare two years of repairs of all kinds, and of receipts:

Republican Rule, 1868.

Cost of ordinary repairs	$1,184,245 04
Cost of extraordinary repairs	625,475 20
Total	$1,809,720 24
Gross revenues	$4,477,546 17
Gross expenditures	1,809,920 24
Net increase	$2,667,625 83

Democratic Rule, 1870.

Cost of ordinary repairs	$1,945,635 92
Cost of extraordinary repairs	1,897,243 73
Total	$3,842,879 65
Gross expenditures	$3,842,879 65
Gross revenues	3,107,138 90
Net deficiency	$735,740 75

A comparison in respect of the prisons would reveal discrepancies of the same kind. I once gave the figures at length in this hall. I will not repeat them now.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.

In the presence of this ugly history the people of the State are asked to again install Democracy in complete power. What is the argument? Why that one Democrat, Gov. Tilden, "has made war on the canal thieves." Very well, give him credit for it; stand by him in every effort; select and pledge your candidates as you have done throughout the State to be iron-clad against toleration of jobbery in high place or low. All this is right and reasonable. The Republican press everywhere has applauded the effort at purification, and every one engaged in it, and most of all the Governor. Republican conventions everywhere have done the same thing. Republican legislators did all in aid of Gov. Tilden that they could have done for a Governor of their own. Who attacked the Governor in the Legislature? Who threw obstacles in his way? The Democratic Speaker of the House attacked him; other Democrats attacked him. Will any of you name the Republican legislator who attacked the Governor for his measures of reform? You probably do not believe in everything the Governor has done even recently, nor do the people believe in all he has done. For example, it is not graceful, to say the least, at industrial fairs and on other non-partisan occasions, or indeed anywhere, to assert that the reduction of taxes which has been effected is the work of the Governor or his party. There are several objections to it: one is that it is not the fact. Gov. Dix, and not Gov. Tilden, is the Governor to be credited with this. Gov. Dix and a Republican Administration and Legislature found a sinking fund rifled by Democrats, and they made it good again; and the decrease of taxation—not nearly so great as the sums we see paraded—resulted from action which Gov. Tilden did not and could not effect. This so-called reduction is merely the abatement of taxes after the sinking fund was made good, and they were therefore no longer needed. So, too, you can hardly approve the electioneering spirit which seems to underlie and inspire the whole business of dealing with canal frauds. The proceeding, to be effectual, must be impartial and free from personal and party ambitions. This was felt in the beginning. The Governor asked power to appoint a non-partisan commission of four men—that is, two of each party. This power was promptly voted.

Then came the nominations of the Commissioners to the Senate. They were made upon the statement that Mr. Bigelow and Mr. Orr were Republicans, and that the other two were Democrats. This was accepted by the Senate, and they were confirmed upon the assurance that, sitting as judges and as jurors, their party bias would be balanced. Of course no one supposed they would be tampered with or tempted after they were sworn in. But it turns out that all this was unfounded. Mr. Bigelow accepted the place, and made no sign that any one had been mistaken in him. So lately as the State Convention, when some of his friends proposed him for a place on the ticket of the party to which he was supposed to belong, he gave no notice whatever that they were mistaken in his attitude. His real position never came out, until, in order to carry him through a Democratic convention, that well-known reformer, Mr. Littlejohn, divulged the fact that Mr. Bigelow voted even against his old friend Gov. Dix and for Gov. Tilden. Other Democrats have since come forward with certificates that as long ago as when John Kelly and Mayor Wickham began their high career in New-York Mr. Bigelow was in attendance at meetings to sanctify them. What ethics are these? Is this reform? Is it honorable? Is it even honest? On what grounds shall it be defended? It is not right to do evil, even that good may come. Are not the common maxims of honesty applicable to politics? When men of station and leadership justify and applaud such double dealing it goes further toward proving a low tone of public morals than the fact that three or six thieves are caught stealing. Dismiss the question whether it was or was not desirable to have a neutral and impartial tribunal, and then how does the case stand? The Senate and the public were induced by the Governor and Mr. Bigelow to believe that the commission was composed of two men on each side. The Governor may have been deceived; it is to be hoped he was. But Mr. Bigelow was not deceived; he knew the fact, and yet he concealed it and acted a part, knowing that if he disclosed the fact he would not be allowed to act it. What would be thought of such a proceeding in a church, a body of Masons or Odd-fellows, a college society, or a club? Mr. Bigelow runs on the Democratic ticket. Mr. Van Buren, another Commissioner, does the same thing. Mr. Magone, a third Commissioner, is made Chairman of a partisan convention, and steps from there to the Chairmanship of a partisan committee, and rumor says that the Governor meditates a place for the remaining Commissioner. Here we have on a commission of four, which has been held out as non-partisan, three eager interested partisans conducting an inquiry, appealing to party advantage at every step, and emitting bulletins for personal and political effect. If anything can excuse this, it must be necessity, and there seems to have been a necessity to hunt for candidates, for I see they discovered the long-lost veritable "Charley Ross" and put him on the ticket. Loading the commission heavily on one side is already bearing its fruits, and charges are rife of suppressed and garbled testimony and of foul practices with witnesses and others.

THINGS THAT OUGHT TO BE EXPLAINED.

Other things might be mentioned not easy to understand and approve. The Governor, notwithstanding his familiar repugnance to "centralization" and "Cæsarism," asked for powers quite imperial—powers far more absolute and kingly than were ever wielded by any Governor in this State, or in any other State in America. He asked to be clothed with authority upon his mere *ipse dixit* to expel from office the chief executive agents elected by the people, and to put whom he pleased in their places. This startled his own party and his press everywhere. No one was prepared to go quite so far, but the Legislature complied in substance. The Governor was invested with power to suspend officials at will, on condition that the reasons should be afterward submitted to the Senate, and that there a bare majority should suffice to make the suspension final. There must have been some supreme and urgent reason for asking such high prerogative. What was it? It is an open secret that the Governor declared that several officials deserved suspension and removal. Month after month has passed, and yet no use has been made of this great remedy so pressingly demanded. Why is this? Those who know best think it is not for want of appropriate occasion. But again, the Governor solemnly assured the Legislature last Winter that a new officer was at once needed to oversee and protect the public works against incursions from within and without. An "Inspector of Public Works," with ample pay and power, was an immediate need. The Legislature responded, created the office, and empowered the Governor to fill it. Six months have passed, and no action has been taken. The reason is not, I am told, a lack of candidates for this place, any more than it is the reason of the long-standing vacancy in the Court of Appeals. These unprecedented demands for legislation cannot have been merely sensational, cannot have been mere clap-traps or caprice. Then why, after such loud manifesto, has there been such a lame and impotent conclusion? Is it not pretty clear that no fault can be found with Republicans for not being swift to second the Governor's measures and to take them on trust? If so, what more does he want, unless he has some personal ambition to advance? Is this campaign really being waged by our adversaries for the sake of pure government? Is it to protect the canals that Mr. John Kelly is amassing a corruption fund by levying party contributions on the myriad of placemen in the City of New-York? Is it to advance reform Mr. John Kelly is removing upright Judges from the bench and putting his confederates in their place? Is it for the sake of good example that Mr. John Kelly brings from New-Jersey, and puts at the head of Public Works in New-York, a man tried by his peers and convicted of treachery in the late war? Is it for wholesome effect that the private Secretary of Jefferson Davis was brought to New-York to serve writs on the people? Is it for the public good that the City Government of New-York costs annually $35,000,000, or, in other words, $29 16 for each soul on Manhattan Island? If we deduct interest and pensions piled on us by the rebellion, the whole Government of the United States, at home and abroad, costs $3 a head annually. At the rate of Democratic government in the City of New-York the national expenses would be $1,370,000,000 a year. Is it for reform that our opponents are so managing the greatest City on the continent that taxes, assessments, and debt are piling up till property is poverty, and New-Jersey, Connecticut, and other States are being peopled by families driven from New-York by unbearable exactions? Let us look at these things before we walk under the yoke of a party which in war and in peace has inflicted wounds for which it can never atone. But he who bounds his vision by the horizon of this one State or of this one year, in estimating the results of this election, sees not half the truth.

THE FINANCIAL QUESTION AND THE DEMOCRATS.

The question of the future is honest money and sound financial principles, and next after it or with it come the Southern questions, and the question of free schools. On neither of these questions can the Democratic Party be trusted. I know that in form, last year and this year, the Democracy in this State has announced a hard-money platform, but I know also that the same Democracy fought for years under the banner of inflation, and will, I believe, do it again whenever it will win. Let us go back only seven years. On the 4th of July, 1868, the National Democracy held a convention in Tammany Hall. That was the last National Convention at which the party ever nominated candidates or presented principles of its own. What doctrines did it declare? It pronounced plainly both for inflation and repudiation. First, it declared that the national bonds, which were payable in coin, should be paid in paper promises; this is inflation on the broadest scale, and repudiation too. Second, it declared that the bonds should be taxed, although they had been made and sold on condition that they should never be taxed, and that exemption had been paid for by holders as a part of the value; this was repudiation, bald and naked. What followed? In every State the Democracy adopted this platform, and from that day to this, in three-quarters of the States, it remains the avowed doctrine. What harm has it done? It has never prevailed in legislation. It has carried many members of Congress, but a Presidential veto has been the one breakwater against it. But it has done untold injury. Our bonds have been in great measure held abroad. Our necessity has been to negotiate other bonds at low rates of interest, so as to lessen the interest account, the thing in every public debt which grinds and eats out a people. Our interest account is $103,000,000 a year. We could borrow at low interest if lenders in other countries believed in our commercial integrity. Why should we not borrow at the lowest rate of interest accepted anywhere from anybody? What borrower on the globe, now or ever, had such an ample security to give? What borrower, what nation, had ever an estate to mortgage such as this continent, with its incalculable resources and its magnificent destiny? Why is it that a railway company in the British Provinces, with a poor franchise, can go into the markets of the world and borrow all the money it will take at four and a half per cent. interest, and yet the United States borrows for six per cent. and more? Why is it? I would that every man and woman would ask the question and study out the answer. It is, in great part, because we must pay first interest, and then, top of that, a premium of insurance against our own suspected rascality. They know in Holland that we can pay, but the doubt is whether we will pay. Repudiation of debts has been known in American States before. America is a great way off, and our complex system of two Governments, one of the separate States and one of the nation, is not comprehended in other lands. When a great party, embracing nearly half the nation, cries out for repudiation, and for paying honest debts in irredeemable paper promises, and when great States, one after another, follow suit, and elect their candidates, and when the party which does such things triumphs in other leading States, what do capitalists, the most timid of men, conclude? The Hollander says, "I get at home only four per cent.; I would like to get four and a half or five, but I want no ticket in a lottery, no wild-cat venture depending on the shifting sands of politics in a distant land." This evil is aggravated by the indiscriminate roar of universal corruption and degeneracy kept up for party effect. All Europe is flooded with published reports of schemes of repudiation, and with dismal tales of all-pervading rottenness in the public affairs of America. We are held up as a nation of tricksters and harpies. Friends lately returned from abroad tell me that the discussions of business men whenever they meet, and the statements published and received concerning this country, are humiliating to the last degree. An article recently published in the London *Times* bears aggravating testimony in this respect. Weigh this matter in golden scales, dismissing all pride of country, and tell me in dollars and cents how much has the nation paid and lost in refunding its debt, and in negotiating its securities, because of the distrust brought upon us by the rag-money platforms, the repudiation doctrines, and the other slanders of our good name by the Democratic Party.

This is one aspect of the question. Look at it in its bearings at home, on the working-man most of all, and on every other member of the community. We have a great debt piled up by a Democratic rebellion. To put down that rebellion, and as a temporary war measure, paper promises were issued to circulate as money. This, of course, inflated prices. It inflated the currency, but, as must always be the case, the price of every necessary of life went up faster than currency went out. If you could tie prices fast, and then issue "more money," it might do somebody some good, but this is impossible. Speculation ran riot, railroads and every other venture which promised profit outran all necessity and reason. In 1873 a collapse came. Prices fell, wages fell, everything fell and shrank. In the face of this experience a political party pretends that doing the same thing over again, without the necessity of war, is going to mend the matter. Electing Democrats, too, is to mend the matter. Who has forgotten the pretenses held out last year to the working men? "Elect the Democratic Ticket, give us a change, and times and wages will be better." Well, we had the change, and what has been the result? They have had the same change in Indiana, in Texas, in Ohio, in Connecticut, in New-Hampshire, and everywhere the bitter fruit is the same that we see in New-York City and Brooklyn, and every other spot where unbridled Democracy controls—raids on the Treasury, enormous taxes, profligacy, and reform backward. Depression and stagnation of business is world-wide now. Other nations have had wars and war prices, and unnatural activities in production and in commerce. They are now in reaction too. In Great Britain all the leading industries are suffering. Last year the production of Scotch pig-iron was 400,000 tons below that of 1870. Only thirty-two out of one hundred and thirty-two furnaces in the iron districts of Scotland were in blast. In Belgium thousands of men are out of employment, and numerous extensive establishments are idle. In Prussia the largest iron and steel manufactories have discharged thousands of men this year. A single factory dispensed with two thousand hands. Russia has been building railways, but even there production languishes. Heavy failures on the Continent of Europe, in England, and in Canada, appear in the newspapers constantly. Our situation is not solitary, but it is exceptional by reason of our currency being below par, and being refused by every nation in the world. What is the true remedy? You and I believe it is first to economize, retrench, and save, and let industry repair, as it soon will repair, the harm done by extravagant living and excessive trading and speculating and spending. Second, to preserve the public credit, to make honesty the rule everywhere, and to get back to a specie standard, so that a dollar will buy a dollar's worth instead of only buying eighty cents' worth. This is the position of the Republican Party everywhere. I know there are individual Republicans—and I deplore it—infatuated with theories of inflation, but it is not the say-so of an individual that constitutes the creed of a great party. Gov. Tilden may be heartily for reform, but that does not make the Democratic Party a reform party. Gen. Butler may be for inflation in Massachusetts, or Judge Kelley in Pennsylvania, but that does not make the Republican Party an inflation party.

THE REPUBLICANS SOUND ON FINANCE.

Compare the creed and the action of the two parties and you will see the truth. In every Republican National Convention a uniform voice, unanimously uttered, has demanded the sacred observance of our obligations, the maintenance of unsullied public credit, and making our currency as good as gold. In the Republican conventions of all the States the same thing has been done. The President of the United States in his first inaugural, and in his every act since, has been true to these vows. Indeed, we read now in Democratic journals, as a reason for tolerating paper money movements, that they will do no harm, because the President will veto them even if they get through Congress. In answer to the Democratic platform of 1868 a Republican Congress and a Republican President quickly made it a law that the doctrines of that platform should not be adopted, but that the holders of our securities should be honestly paid. A Republican President and Congress, at the last session, made another law—a law looking to a gradual return to specie payments before 1880. Is the Democratic Party heartily for these things? Would you select that party to take charge of them? Can you trust even those Democrats who try to stand for the right? Look at Senator Thurman, of Ohio. There is no abler Democrat in public life. He knows the right of this question, and has often strongly stated it, but when his party adopted a platform, perhaps the most knavishly wrong yet invented, Judge Thurman bowed to the storm and succumbed. So it will be with individuals and with groups. Those who heard in private the real sentiments of the men who lately assembled in State convention at Syracuse have not concealed the fact that a hard-money declaration was made, not to express a fact, but to win votes. But suppose in this State the declaration is earnest. Only let New-York go heavily Democratic, and what will be the result? The party in the South and West, where the power in national conventions is, flushed with the belief that a Democrat can next year be made President, and that New-York can be counted in any way, will make such a platform as the South and West want, whether New-York and New-England want it or not. Will Mr. Tilden refuse to run on such a platform? Will the Democracy of New-York bolt such a platform? Did they ever bolt such a platform? Did they repudiate it last year, when Ohio and Indiana and many other States adopted it? On the contrary, they fired guns and made bonfires to express their joy at the triumphs of inflation. Did they repudiate it this year when Ohio adopted it? Is there a Tilden paper in the State which did not want Allen elected? Is there a regular Democrat who wanted Ohio to vote as she has done? Ohio glories in a great escape. We cheer her, but she has escaped only by a hair's breadth. The result is a loud warning to us. The vote was fully out, and nearly one-half of it was cast for the most unblushing advocates of inflation and repudiation. Apart from the financial issue, the Republican majority in Ohio is at least 25,000 in such a vote. With the financial question absorbing all others, the majority is only the dust in the scales. Paper money made the difference, and commanded the whole Democracy and such converts besides as embraced the creed. Paper money inspired such a canvass as the Democracy has rarely made in any State—a canvass which would have succeeded against any but the most energetic opposition. Now turn to Iowa. There the Democrats had no paper money platform, and there they had no earnestness or dash, and in place of gaining they lost. The Republicans gained twenty per cent. on their vote of two years ago. Here we have one of the multiplied evidences that the real drift and propensity of the Democratic Party is against the resumption of specie payments. Certainly a great majority, taking the country together, of its most active and vigorous managers are against resumption, and everything now which tends to augment the chances of Democratic ascendency in the nation will embolden and make them more heady in finances. Disordered currency is a legacy of war. To cure that disorder will be the crowning act of the great struggle. This act will be done. It will not be trusted to those who at every step have blocked the wheels of progress, but it will be guarded and done by the patriotic millions who saved the Republic and made it free.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL QUESTION.

At the foundation of safe and regulated liberty and self-government lies popular education. Common schools are the bulwark and corner-stone of the future of our country. They are for secular education. They are for no nationality, race, sect, or class more than another. They are for the benefit of all. They should be supported by the just taxation of all and maintained as a system one and entire. Our State Convention has entered a protest against all attempts by any sect to divide or divert the school fund. In other States the same ground has been taken, and the Republican Party everywhere is pledged to guard and preserve the schools. This is well and it is timely. It is devoutly to be hoped that religious prejudice may be be kept out of politics, but we cannot conceal the fact that movements are on foot aimed at school management, movements in which alliance is sought between political and religious creeds. It cannot be denied that hostility to common schools is making its appearance in different States. We see it in far-off Texas and other States of the South. We see suspicious signs in Ohio. We have seen them in several cities of this State, and about the Legislature. Our opponents in their platform preserved ominous silence on this subject, but we know that school-houses are not nurseries of Democracy, and we know other things enough to warn us that the wolf is not a good shepherd for the lamb. We therefore put "free schools" on our banner, and we mean to keep the words there as notice that the common school system in this State will be defended against all comers, now and hereafter.

A GENERAL SURVEY.

Surveying the whole field, there seems as much to call patriotic men to the polls in this State this year as there was to trouble the waters and uplift the tidal-wave in Nebraska, Iowa, New-Jersey, and Ohio. If you look for opposing purposes, and principles broad and deep, you need but go but little below the surface to find them. If you think it enough to look for the best men, and vote for them, the lists of nominations disclose much to choose. Either general or local, the Democratic nominations have little to commend them to those who seek purity and efficiency in public affairs. For the Senate we see in the field men like Mr. Hammond, long known about the State-house here, and Mr. Jacobs, of Brooklyn, also not without fame in Albany; and these men and other such asking votes for both houses, wear the livery of "reform." "Physician heal thyself." Casting our eye toward the City of New-York, we see the mockery of Democratic pretensions. Mr. Kelly, the "Boss," pulls down and sets up. He has cast out the Recorder, Mr. Hackett, a fearless and faithful Judge, and selected for his place a closer Tammany man. Laying aside party, the Republicans have promptly taken up Mr. Hackett, life-long Democrat as he is, and placed him on their ticket. We hear the plea coming up already that Gov. Tilden did not approve of the action of Kelly and the rest, but that he could not stop them. If this is true, it tells a tale you will hear every day if the Democratic Party gains power. Gov. Tilden is powerless in the City where he lives to prevent the men nearest to him from openly outraging public sentiment. What will be done when such men get the whole control? Mr. Kelly not only invades the Bench, but the Police and Fire Commissioners, and threatens to behead those who refuse at his bidding to put out tried and faithful men, that political strikers may be put in. The piebald State ticket has little to invoke confidence. Mr. Bigelow is eccentric at least in his ways. Mr. Lucius Robinson turns out to be the mover of the first installment of public money wherewith Mr. George D. Lord has been so munificently endowed, and the other candidates have nothing in their experience, ability, or fitness to make their election wise or desirable.

The men on our ticket are well selected. Mr. Seward bears an illustrious name, and he has done nothing to tarnish or belittle it. He is pure, able, cultivated, and has large experience in affairs. Gen. Spinner has ever been a sleepless, faithful watch-dog, and the office of Controller needs just the qualities he has. Gen. Merritt is a man of character and talent; he has differed from many of us in the past; he is a man of energy and strong attachments, and the fidelity with which he adhered to old friendships is not to his discredit. There is, I hope, no Republican who will not cheerfully aid his election to the utmost. Mr. Danforth is an able, upright, and experienced lawyer, and fit to be in the great place of Attorney General, the official leader of the Bar. The candidate for State Engineer, Mr. Cornell, also bears a name which is one of the treasures of the State. He is a man of unblemished character, and a well-instructed practical engineer, not merely on the carpet, but in the field. Mr. Tinsley, the nominee for Canal Commissioner, is an honest man, a good business man, and an editor, who never, that I have heard, wantonly libeled other men because he could do it. Mr. Ives, the candidate for Inspector of Prisons, is a minister of the Gospel, long familiar with prison affairs—an able, practical man, who reforms by his works as well as with his lips. Local nominations have been carefully and discreetly made, with the determination to put no doubtful man on guard. Election guesses are dangerous things. I do not often venture upon them; but I venture now to predict that the Republican ticket needs only a full vote to elect it. Only bring out the votes that are with us, and New-York will be where New-York belongs, at the head of States standing for good government and real progress and reform.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In your issue of yesterday, (Sunday,) in speaking on the political affairs of this city, you state that, within a month from the time of taking office, I attended secret meetings with John Kelly, H. McLaughlin, W. A. Fowler, Keeney, &c., for the purpose of concocting a bill by which $8,000,000 were to be taken from the people for the East River Bridge.

I wish to state that I never attended any such meeting, secret or public.

In the Winter of 1874 it became necessary for Brooklyn to determine what course she would pursue in relation to the bridge; it seemed to be conceded that the work should go on, but neither the Controller of the city nor myself was satisfied with the order or condition of things, and I took an early opportunity to announce to the Board of Directors that no further sums of money would be contributed by the City of Brooklyn to the bridge enterprise while it was acting under the then existing charter, or under the then existing management. Mr. F. A. Schroeder, then Controller of the city, and also Director by virtue of his office, fully agreed with me, and subsequently Mr. Schroeder, Mr. William Marshall, myself, and others did meet and consult as to the best mode of protecting the interests of the city and the completion of the bridge. The outline of a plan was agreed upon, by which it was provided to return the money advanced by the old stockholders *after the bridge should be completed and open for travel.* But all this was changed in the Legislature, and we have the present law in force.

One of the curses of Brooklyn has always been Albany legislation, and we have not escaped this time.

Whatever faults I may have, trifling with the financial interests of the city is not one I can be accused of, and would thank you to make such correction as may be in your power.

J. W. HUNTER, Mayor.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

THE GOOD MR. BIGELOW.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Will you allow me to present to the public through your columns a few points in the early political history of John Bigelow, the present ornamental head of the Democratic State ticket?

The first office Mr. Bigelow ever held was that of Prison Inspector at Sing Sing Prison, appointed by Silas Wright, through the instrumentality of Sam Tilden. His career there is a fair sample of his political life since. He signalized his advent into office by the appointment of a person of Fourierite notoriety, with a staff of assistant matrons of like views and tendencies. The matron would make a chart of the prisoner's head, and upon this would depend the strength of Bigelow's recommendation for the convict's pardon. He proved himself then as thorough a reformer as he ever has since. At the close of his administration he left the Prison in debt over $90,000. In addition to this were claims held against the State by his contractors of over $150,000. Prominent among these was the noted Bill Radford claim of over $40,000. This, with several other equally spurious claims, this so-called reformer managed to get through the Legislature. Gov. Tilden is well acquainted with all these facts. Is it any wonder, then, that he should appoint John Bigelow "Commissioner of Canal Frauds?" Fortunately for the people the adoption of the present State Constitution relieved the Prison from the efforts of Bigelow and his protégé and appointee, and since that time this so-called reformer has been true to his instincts and to his character as foreshadowed while Inspector. He is an appropriate man to head the present bogus Reform-Democratic State ticket.

V.

"SCHROEDER AND NO SURRENDER."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

A rumor, evidently intended to keep my friends from registering to-day, has been spread that I intend to withdraw from the canvass.

I have never, since I accepted the nomination, had the most remote idea of withdrawing. I have reluctantly entered into this fight, which promises to be the most desperate that Brooklyn has ever seen, and would have much preferred to have seen the responsibility put on other shoulders. But now those who will support me in the interest of reform, and those who oppose me in the interest of one of the most corrupt rings that the country has ever seen, may rest assured that I intend to be the next Mayor of Brooklyn, and shall not rest until the last spoliator of the city is driven from power and punished as he deserves. My arrangements will be such that I can devote my whole time and energy to the welfare of the city. I hope that all good men will be with us. To fail would be to keep Brooklyn for two years longer before the world as a disgraced place of abode.

Therefore, forward, friends, to victory! The people must win! FREDERICK A. SCHROEDER.

BROOKLYN, Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 18.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

800 Western Union... 74¼	100 Lake Shore...s3. 54⅛
1700 do... 74⅜	1000 do... 54¼
1000 do...c. 74⅜	100 do...b3. 54⅜
500 do...s3. 74⅜	2900 do...s3. 54¼
100 Pacific Mail... 36⅜	3300 do... 54¼
700 do... 36½	100 do...b3. 54⅜
100 do...s5. 36⅜	400 do... 54⅜
700 Erie Railway... 14½	200 Michigan Central. 58¼
700 do... 14⅝	100 do... 58⅜
2700 do... 14¾	300 do... 58½
200 do...s3. 14¾	300 do... 58⅜
1900 do... 14⅞	100 do...b3. 58⅜
500 do...s3. 14¾	200 do... 58¼
900 do... 14¾	100 At. & Pac. Pref.b3. 6⅛
500 do... 14⅝	25 N. Y. C. & Hud...102¾
700 do...b3. 14¾	5 do...103
500 do... 14¾	600 North-western.s3. 35⅛
200 do... 14⅞	300 do... 35¼
700 do...b3. 15	100 North-west. Pf...c. 49½
300 do... 14⅞	500 St. Paul... 32½
1200 do... 14⅞	500 do...b3. 32½
100 Ohio & Miss... 16⅜	50 St. Paul Pref... 61⅞
200 do... 16¼	200 do... 62
400 do... 16⅜	100 do...s3. 62
400 do... 16½	100 Han. & St. Jo... 18
300 do...c. 16⅜	200 do... 18⅛
20 Pacific R. of Mo.. 15⅛	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 AND 11:30 A. M.

$1,000 U.S.6s,'81,R.12.121¼	$1,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '68...12.121⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 R. '65...12..116⅛	40,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R...b.c.115⅝
5,000 U.S.5-20 C.,'67.120¼	5,000 do...12.115¾
6,700 do...12.120⅛	2,000 U.S.5s,'81 C.c.117¾
20,000 U. S. 5-20 C, '67...b.c.120¼	

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

$4,000 Ala. 5s, '83... 33	200 U. S. Express.b.c. 44
5,000 S.C.6s,n..non-f. 5	32 N. Y. C. & H..b.c.102⅝
500 D. of C. 3-65s. 66½	5 do...103
3,000 Tenn. 6s, N. S. 47⅛	35 Panama...128
5,000 B., C. R. & M. 1st...b. c. 35	500 Erie Railway..b.c. 14¾
	100 do...b3. 14⅞
5,000 N. J. C. 1st, n.112	500 do... 14⅞
5,000 N. J. Cen. 1st, Cons...b.c.107¾	1500 do...b3. 15
	300 do... 15
1,000 M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div... 94½	500 do... 15⅛
	1200 do... 15
3,000 M. & St. P. C. S. F... 78½	300 do...s3. 15
	300 do...s3. 15⅛
1,000 M. & St. P. 2d. 90	100 Mich. Cen...b.c.s3. 58¼
5,000 A. Dock I. Co. 7s...b. c.101	100 do... 58¼
	100 do...b3. 58½
7,000 C. & N. W. 1st. 99½	100 Chi. & N. W..b. c. 35¼
16,000 C. & N. W. C.C. Gold Bds... 86	800 do... 35⅜
	1900 do... 35⅛
1,000 C.,C.,C.&I. 1st.109½	700 do...b3. 35½
50,000 Mich. Cen. 7s.103	700 do... 35⅜
5,000 Col.,C&I.C.1st 41	500 do...s3. 35½
5,000 U. Pacific 1st.103⅛	500 do... 35½
5,000 do...103	100 C., M. & St.P.b. c. 32⅝
1,000 U. Pacific S. F. 88¾	100 do... 32¾
3,000 A. & T.H.2dPf. 88	50 L. S. & M. S..b. c. 54½
5,000 L. S. 1st. C. R. 99¾	300 do...b3. 54⅛
3,000 B. & N. Y. Air Line 1st...101½	500 do... 54⅛
	500 do... 54½
1,000 do...101⅝	600 do...b3. 54¾
2,000 Erie 4th... 92	700 do... 54¾
1,000 Del. & H. Reg. Bds, '84...110	100 do...s5. 54⅜
	100 do...c. 54⅝
35 Fourth Nat.Bank. 95¾	1000 do...s3. 54⅝
100 W. U. Tel.b.c.b60. 74½	8100 do... 54¾
100 do...c. 74½	100 do...s4. 54⅝
200 do...s3. 74⅜	600 do... 52⅝
900 do... 74½	2000 do... 54¾
700 do... 74⅜	800 do...s3. 54¾
200 do...s3. 74½	2100 do...b3. 54⅞
700 do...b3. 74⅝	5400 do... 54⅞
1000 do... 74½	100 do...c. 54⅞
300 do... 74⅝	500 do...s3. 54⅞
25 do... 74⅞	500 do...b3. 55
1100 do... 74⅝	2400 do... 55
300 do...b3. 74¾	100 do...b3. 55⅛
400 do... 74¾	1000 do... 55⅛
300 do...s3. 74⅝	100 U. Pacific.b. c.s3. 66¾
500 do... 74½	300 do...b3. 67
14 D. & H.Canal.b. c.120	300 do... 67
7 do...119¾	100 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 62⅛
100 A. & P. Tel...b. c. 18¼	50 do... 62
250 do... 18½	200 do... 62⅛
1900 Pacific Mail..b.c. 36½	100 H. & St. J...b. c. 18½
100 do... 36⅝	100 do...s3. 18½
1800 do... 36¾	100 do... 18¼
1300 do... 36⅞	100 do... 18
1900 do...b3. 37	100 do...b3. 18
2100 do... 37	200 Atl. & Pac. Pf.b.c. 6¼
700 do... 36⅞	200 do...c. 6¼
300 do... 36¾	200 Pac. R. of Mo.b.c. 15⅛
300 do...s3. 36⅞	100 do...s3. 15¾
1200 do... 37	200 do... 16¼
200 do...b3. 37⅛	100 do... 16⅛
2200 do... 37	200 do... 16¼
200 do...b3. 37	100 do... 16¼
200 do... 36⅞	100 do... 16⅜

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

$1,000 U.S.5-20C.'67.120⅛	2800 Lake Shore... 55⅛
1,000 U.S.5-20C.'68.121⅛	900 do...s3. 55⅛
100 Quicksilver Pf.s3. 23	400 do...c. 55⅛
100 do... 23	600 do...b3. 55¼
67 A. & P. Tel... 18¼	6000 do... 55¼
400 Western Un...b3. 74½	1100 do...s3. 55⅛
700 do... 74⅜	2600 do... 55⅛
300 do... 74½	1000 do...s3. 55
300 do...s3. 74⅜	500 do...s60. 54¼
1100 Pacific Mail... 36⅞	300 do... 55
300 do...s3. 36¾	700 do...s3. 54⅞
300 do...b3. 36⅞	500 do... 54¾
200 do... 36⅞	300 do... 54⅞
50 N. Y. C. & Hud...103	500 do... 54⅞
1400 Erie Railway... 15	1000 do...s60. 54¼
700 do...s3. 14⅞	800 do... 55
600 do... 14⅞	1000 do...s3. 54⅞
100 do...s5. 14⅞	500 do...b3. 55
10 Ft. Wayne... 99	800 do... 55
100 North-western Pf. 49⅞	2000 do...s3. 55
100 do... 49⅝	100 do...s60. 54⅜
100 North-west...s8. 35¼	1100 do... 55⅛
200 do... 35¼	500 do... 55
200 do... 35⅜	500 do...s3. 54⅞
100 do... 35¼	300 Ohio & Miss... 16⅜
300 do... 35⅛	200 do...s10. 16¼
700 St. Paul... 32½	200 do... 16⅛
200 do... 32⅝	100 do... 16⅛
300 do... 32⅜	100 Han. & St. Jo... 18
300 St. Paul Pref... 61¾	

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—2 P. M.

$10,000 U.S.6s,C.,'81.123¼	$5,000 U.S.5-20C.,'67.120¼
10,000 U.S.5-20C.CB119¼	2,000 U. S. 10-40 R.115⅞
10,000 U.S.5-20C'64.119	

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

$5,000 Tenn. 6s, old.. 49	10 Adams Express..101½
5,000 Brooklyn 6s, Water Loan..104	30 American Ex... 57
	100 Union Pac.b.c.s3. 67
2,000 M.&St.P.C.S.F. 78	200 Illinois Central... 96
1,000 Cen. P. G. bds.106⅝	13 Cen.R. of N.J.b.c.104½
1,000 Union Pac.1st.102⅞	100 do...104
1,000 Chic.&N.W.C.. 95½	15 do...opg.104
5,000 O. & M. C. S. F. 91	200 Chi. & N. W..b.c. 35⅛
1,000 Har. 1st 7s, C.113¾	400 do... 35
100 Canton Co...b. c. 43	100 do...s3. 34⅞
300 W. U. Tel.b. c.b3. 74½	400 do... 34⅞
200 do...s3. 74⅜	300 do...s3. 34¾
900 do... 74⅜	300 do... 34¾
900 do...s3. 74¼	700 do... 34⅝
2600 do... 74¼	2900 do... 34½
100 Clev. & Pitts.G'd. 90¾	200 do... 34⅜
100 do...b. c. 91	600 do... 34½
300 Pacific Mail...b. c. 36¾	100 Chi.&N.W.Pf.b. c. 49
100 do... 36⅝	100 do... 48¾
100 do...s15. 36⅝	1300 C.,M. & St.P.b.c. 32⅛
900 do... 36⅝	700 do...b3. 32¼
100 do...c. 36⅝	500 do... 32
400 Erie R'way...b. c. 14⅞	200 C.,M.&St.P.Pf.b.c. 61⅛
10 do... 15	100 do... 61¼
1900 do... 14⅞	100 Del., L. & W..b.c.119¼
600 Ohio & M...b.c.s3. 16	200 H. & St. Jo. Pf.b. c. 21½
400 do... 15⅞	200 Han. & St. Jo.b. c. 17⅞
200 Harlem Railroad.131½	100 do... 17¾
20 do...b. c.131¾	100 do... 17½
80 do...132	29 Chic. & Alt...b. c. 94⅝
5200 L. S. & M.So.b. c. 54⅞	20 Rens.&Sar.b.c.b3.115
600 do...b3. 55	100 Pac.R.of Mo.b.c.c. 15⅞
600 do... 54⅞	100 do...c. 15½
1300 do...b3. 54⅞	100 do... 15⅜
3100 do... 54¾	100 do... 15¼
1400 do...s3. 54¾	100 St. L. I.M.&So.b.c. 14

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

$2,500 U. S. 5-20 R., '65...115⅞	900 Lake Shore...s3. 54⅝
	1300 do... 54¾
50 Park Bank...140	900 do... 54⅝
50 Consol. Coal... 45¼	100 do...s60. 54⅛
100 Mich. Cen... 57¾	600 do... 54⅝
700 Western Union... 74⅛	100 do...b. c. 54¾
800 do...s3. 74⅛	300 do...s3. 54⅝
30 do... 74⅛	800 do... 54¾
1900 do...s3. 74	100 North-western... 34½
800 do... 74	300 do... 34⅝
300 do...s3. 73⅞	100 do... 34½
4100 do... 74	100 do... 34⅝
1500 Pacific Mail..s3. 36½	100 North-west'n..Pf. 48
300 do... 36½	100 do... 48½
300 do...s3. 36⅜	101 Morris & Essex..102½
100 do... 36⅝	100 Han. & St. Jo... 17½
400 Harlem...131	100 Ohio & Miss... 15¾
500 Erie Railway... 14¾	200 do... 15⅝
100 do...b3. 14⅞	100 do... 15¾
600 do... 14⅞	100 do... 15⅞
1200 do... 14¾	100 Pac. R. of Mo...s3. 15¼
500 St. Paul... 32	100 do... 15⅝
100 do... 32⅛	

MONDAY, Oct. 18—P. M.

The business at the Stock Exchange to-day was more active than of late, the transactions aggregating 183,900 shares, of which 78,600 were in Lake Shore, 24,800 in Erie and Western Union, 21,600 in Pacific Mail, and 14,800 in Chicago and North-western. In the early dealings the market exhibited considerable buoyancy, and a general advance in prices was effected. Lake Shore and Pacific Mail were conspicuous in the improvement, the former advancing to 55¼, and the latter to 37⅛. Subsequently, there was a decline of ½ to 1⅞ ₩ cent. in prices, Chicago and Northwestern, and Missouri Pacific leading the downward movement. The former declined from 35⅜ to 34⅜ for the common and from 49⅞ to 48 for the preferred. Missouri Pacific dropped to 15¼, after making an early advance from 15⅛ to 16¾. In the general list the depression was less marked, the decline ranging from ¼ to 1 ₩ cent. Erie opened weak at 14½, recovered to 15⅛, and closed at 14¾, against 15⅞ on Saturday. The decline in the stock was occasioned by the fall in the shares at London, which followed the report made by Mr. Morris, the Solicitor of the English bond and stockholders, who accompanied Sir Edward Watkins to this country. In the closing dealings the market was steadier, at a recovery of ¼ @½ ₩ cent.

The supply of money seeking employment continues large, and to-day Stock Exchange borrowers met their requirements at 2@3 ₩ cent. for call loans. Discounts were quiet at 5½ to 7 ₩ cent. for prime names.

The foreign advices reported the withdrawal of £82,000 bullion from the Bank of England on balance to-day. The rate for money at the Stock Exchange, on Government securities, has declined to 1 ₩ cent., discounts in the open market for three months' bills remaining at 3¼ ₩ cent. Consols and United States bonds were firm, the former closing at 94 5-16, and the latter at 103½@103¾ for old 1865s, 107½ for 1867s, 104½@105 for 10-40s, and 103⅝@103¾ for new 5s. Erie sold down to 12¼ and closed at 13, against 14¼ on Saturday. The preferred declined to 28¼ and closed at 29. The sterling exchange market was heavy, and at the close sales were made as low as $4 76½@$4 77 for bankers' sixty days sterling bills and $4 81 for demand. The decline induced a little more demand, but the amount of business done was comparatively small. The bankers still ask $4 78½ for long and $4 83 for sight. Gold declined from 116⅞ to 116⅝, but in the afternoon was firm and returned to 116¾ @116⅞. Cash gold was in demand and loaned at 5-64 to ⅛ ₩ cent. for use, closing at the higher rate. The steamer Main from Europe brought £50,000 in gold, half of which has gone into the Assay Office. The receipts of gold from California for the past six days, including to-day, amount to $1,480,500.

Government bonds were firm on a moderate business. In railroad mortgages the changes generally were slight. The largest transactions were in Michigan Central 7s, Chicago and North-western, and the Pacific issues. State bonds were quiet and without special feature.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1875.

Gold receipts	$417,019 88
Gold payments	549,759 66
Gold balance	40,011,528 40
Currency receipts	476,109 70
Currency payments	1,430,542 27
Currency balance	53,318,638 76
Customs	417,000 00

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—OCT. 18.

	Saturday.	Monday.
American Gold	116⅞	116⅞
United States 5s, 1881 coup.	117¼	117⅝
United States 5-20s, 1862, coup.	119¼	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867	120¼	120¼
Bills on London	$4 77	....
New-York Central	103	103
Rock Island	103⅛	103½
Pacific Mail	36½	36⅜
St. Paul	32⅞	32
St. Paul, Preferred	62⅛	61¼
Western Union	74⅜	74
Union Pacific	66¾	67
Wabash	5½	5½
North-west	35¼	34⅝
North-west Preferred	49¼	48¼
Delaware, Lackawanna & Western	119¼	119¼
New-Jersey Central	104	103½
Panama	129	129
Ohio	16⅝	15⅞
Erie	15⅞	14¾
C., C. & I. C.	3⅝	3⅜
Harlem	131	131

The extreme range of prices in stocks and the number of shares sold are as follows:

	Highest.	Lowest.	No of Shares.
Harlem	131½	131	700
Erie	15⅛	14½	24,975
Lake Shore	55¼	54¼	78,650
North-western	35⅜	34⅜	14,100
North-western Preferred	49⅞	48	700
Milwaukee & St. Paul	32¾	32	5,800
Mil. & St. Paul Pref.	62⅛	61¼	1,800
Pittsburg	90¾	90¾	150
Del., Lack. & Western	119¼	119¼	100
New-Jersey Central	104	103½	115
Michigan Central	58¼	57¾	1,700
Illinois Central	96	96	200
Union Pacific	67	66½	500
Morris & Essex	102½	102½	100
Hannibal & St. Joseph	18½	17½	1,300
Han. & St. Joseph Pref.	21½	21½	100
Ohio & Mississippi	16½	15⅝	4,100
Missouri Pacific	16¾	15¼	1,720
Atlantic & Pacific Pref.	6¼	6¼	400
Western Union	74¼	73⅞	24,825
Atlantic & Pacific Tel.	18½	18¼	417
Pacific Mail	37⅛	36⅜	21,600
Quicksilver Preferred	23	23	250
United States Express	44	44	200
Total sales			183,902

The Sub-Treasury disbursed in coin $8,000 for interest and $94,000 for called bonds.

The following shows the transactions at the Gold Exchange Bank.

Gold cleared	$36,153,000
Gold balances	1,449,342
Currency balances	1,634,880

The following is the Clearing-house statement:

Currency exchanges	$80,960,053
Currency balances	3,856,119
Gold exchanges	5,627,532
Gold balances	888,686

The following were the closing quotations of Government bonds:

	Bid.	Asked.
United States Currency 6s	123⅞	124
United States 6s, 1881, registered	121⅛	121½
United States 6s, 1881, coupons	123	123¼
United States 5-20s, 1862, registered	115⅛	116
United States 5-20s, 1862, coupons	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1864, registered	115	115½
United States 5-20s, 1864, coupons	119	119½
United States 5-20s, 1865, registered	115⅞	116⅛
United States 5-20s, 1865, coupons	119⅛	119⅝
United States 5-20s, 1865, new registered	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1865, new coupons	119⅛	119¼
United States 5-20s, 1867, registered	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1867, coupons	120⅛	120⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, registered	121⅛	121⅜
United States 5-20s, 1868, coupons	121⅛	121⅜
United States 10-40s, registered	115¾	116
United States 10-40s, coupons	117	117¼
United States 5s, 1881, registered	115¾	116
United States 5s, 1881, coupons	117½	117⅞

The November coupons of the Real Estate Mortgage Bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next, at the New-York office of the company, No. 52 William street.

The Mercantile Trust Company of New-York will pay at the office, No. 120 Broadway, on and after Nov. 1, the November coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it.

The Seven ₩ cent. Gold coupons of the Denver and Rio Grande Railroad, (narrow gauge,) and the Six ₩ cent. Gold coupons of the Central Colorado Improvement Company heretofore paid by Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., will be paid on and after Nov. 1, by Messrs. Rutten & Bonn, No. 52 Exchange place.

A Six ₩ cent. dividend on the stock of the National Land and Improvement Company (of Colorado Springs,) has also been declared, and is being paid.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY, NOS. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY.—Capital, $1,000,000, invested in United States bonds; has money to loan in sums of from $1,000 upward on securities permitted by its charter, viz.: United States and New-York State and First Mortgage bonds, and first-class dividend-paying stocks. Interest allowed on deposits.
D. R. MANGAM, President

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	4	Molasses, hhds	222
Beans, bbls	287	Molasses, bbls	434
Beeswax, pkgs	7	Moss, bales	89
Broom-corn, bales	2	Rice, pkgs	496
B. W. Flour, bags	65	Rice Chaff, bxs	177
Flour, bbls	29,853	Pecans, pkgs	23
Meal, bbls	200	Pea-nuts, bags	40
Wheat, bushels	208,260	Rosin, bbls	3,702
Corn, bushels	190,206	Spirits Turp., bbls	565
Oats, bushels	58,175	Crude Turp., bbls	220
Malt, bushels	2,000	Oil-cake, pkgs	1,363
Barley, bushels	65,900	Beef, pkgs	223
Peas, bushels	8,690	Cut-meats, pkgs	409
Oatmeal, bbls	100	Lard, tcs	838
Cotton, bales	12,096	Lard, kegs	100
C. S. Oil, bbls	799	Butter, pkgs	5,086
Copper, bbls	24	Cheese, pkgs	10,332
Copper, casks	160	Sumac, bags	315
Dried Fruit, pkgs	66	Skins, bales	77
Eggs, bbls	1,202	Stearine, pkgs	50
Flax, bales	70	Sugar, bbls	313
Grease, pkgs	10	Tallow, pkgs	31
Hemp, bales	10	Tobacco, hhds	15
Hops, bales	984	Tobacco, pkgs	1,616
Hides, No	4,087	Wool, bales	504
Hides, bales	1,024	Whisky, bbls	519
Leather, sides	11,018		

COFFEE—Rio has been very dull, without invoice business. We quote invoices thus; Rio, good ordinary, 18¾c.@19c.; fair, 20c.@20¼c.; good, 20½c.@20¾c.; prime, 21c.@21¼c., gold, ₩ lb., 60 days' credit; Rio, in job lots, 18½c.@22c.. gold; Santos, fair to good invoices, 19¾c.@20¾c.; Java invoices, 26c.@29c.; Maracaibo, 20c.@22c.; Laguayra, 20c.@21c.; Savanilla, 20c.@21½c.; San Domingo, 18c.@18½c.; Manilla, 20c.@21c.; Mexican, 20c.@21½c., gold, ₩ lb. ....The week's receipts of Rio and Santos here have been 16,120 bags; sales, week ending this morning, 8,638 bags; stock in first hands to-day here, 38,965 bags; and at all ports, 127,293 bags, including 36,685 bags at Baltimore, 2,500 bags at Savannah, 3,543 bags at New-Orleans, 8,500 bags at Galveston, 3,600 bags at Richmond, and 3,500 bags at Mobile. The amount of Rio and Santos afloat and loading for the United States, Oct. 3, was 50,332 bags; purchases for the United States to Oct. 16, 304,000 bags. Other kinds dull at former rates.

COTTON—Has been quoted 3-16c. ₩ lb. higher for early delivery, on quite moderate offerings of desirable grades, checking business, though a fair inquiry has been noted....Sales were officially reported, for prompt delivery, of 1,017 bales, (of which 600 bales were on Saturday evening,) including 300 bales to shippers, 355 bales to spinners, and 362 bales to speculators.... The movements for forward delivery have been less

extensive, and values, though quoted ⅛c.@3-16c. ₱ ℔. higher on the earlier dealings, subsequently declined, and closed in instances weaker than on Saturday, under more liberal offerings. ....Sales have been reported since our last of 30,700 bales, (of which 7,400 bales were on Saturday evening, and 23,300 bales to-day,) with 3,500 bales on the calls on the basis of Middling, with October options closing at 14⅛c.; November, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; December, 13 17-32c.@13 9-16c.; January, 13 21-32c.@13 11-16c.; February, 13 13-16c.@13 27-32c.; March, 14c.@14 1-32c.; April, 14 3-16c.@14 7-32c.; May, 14⅜c.@14 13-32c.; June, 14 17-32c.@14 9-16c.; July, 14 23-32c.@14¾c.; August, 14 13-16c.@14⅞c. ₱ ℔. ....The receipts at this port since our last have been 12,096 bales....The receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 27,988 bales, against 31,839 bales same day last week, and thus far this week, 47,374 bales, against 49,076 bales same time last week....The receipts at all the shipping ports since Sept. 1, 1875, have been 469,716 bales, against 416,041 bales the corresponding time in the preceding Cotton year.... Consolidated (one day's) exports to Great Britain from all the shipping ports, 11,112 bales; to the Continent, 1,117 bales....Stock in New-York, 34,601 bales; consolidated stock at the ports, 265,925 bales.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The movements in State and Western Flour have been on a restricted scale to-day. Superfine and shipping Extras, (in lines,) have been in fair demand and full prices bid, but have been offered with reserve, with holders claiming slightly higher rates, checking operations. City Mill Extras have been in moderate request, chiefly for the West Indies, at steady figures. Apart from this business has been very slow, with medium and high grades quoted weaker and irregular, under more urgent offerings. Sales have been reported since our last of 14,100 bbls. of all grades, including inferior to very choice No. 2 Flour at $4@$4 75, very poor to fancy Superfine and Western at $5 10@$5 60, chiefly at $5 25@$5 50, the latter for very good; inferior to very choice Extra State, $5 60@$6, mainly at $5 85; very choice to fancy do., $6@$6 50; City Mills Extra, $5 65@$7 65, mostly for the West Indies, at $6 25@$6 75; poor to choice shipping Extra Western at $5 50@$6, chiefly at $5 75@$5 85, in lines; round-hoop Ohio at $5 50@$6 for small lots and lines; poor to very choice Minnesota Extra, plain $6@$7 85, chiefly at $6 35@$7 25, and patent at $7 15@$9 50, mainly at $7 75@$8 50, Western trade and Family Extra, Spring Wheat stock, $5 75@$7 75; fair to very choice Western trade and family Extras, Red and Amber (Winter) Wheat stock, $5 85@$8; Western White do., Extras, $6 10@$8 75; St. Louis Extras, $6@$8 75, the latter rate for very choice; Extra Genesee, $5 85@$7 50 ₱ bbl....Included in the sales have been 6,450 bbls. shipping Extras, in good part City Mills, on the basis of our quotations....Southern Flour has been comparatively dull since our last, with prices rather favoring buyers, though the offerings have been moderate. Sales have been reported since our last of 900 bbls., in lots, at $5@$5 50 for Superfine, $5 75@$7 for very choice shipping Extras, and $7 10@$8 75 for ordinary to very choice trade and family Extras....Canada Flour wholly nominal....Rye Flour has been in less request at from $4 25@$5 50 for poor Fine to choice Superfine, the latter rate for small lots. Sales 300 bbls. chiefly at $5 25@$5 50 for Superfine.... Corn-meal has been moderately active, but rather easier in price. We quote the range from $3 35@$3 95 for poor to very choice Yellow Western; $3 45@$3 85 for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and $4 15@$4 20 for Brandywine, from dock or delivered. Sales have been reported of 1,450 bbls. of which were 600 bbls. Brandywine at $4 15 from vessel; and 700 bbls. Western Yellow, mostly at $3 45@$3 60 ₱ bbl.... Corn-meal, in bags, $1 25@$1 75 ₱ 100 ℔....Buckwheat Flour in some demand at $2 80@$3 25 ₱ 100 ℔.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been again quite freely dealt in, mainly on export account. Strictly prime to choice was quoted stronger early in the day, but as business developed the market shaped to about Saturday's figures, and at the close was quoted weaker and somewhat unsettled, under more liberal and urgent offerings. A considerable portion of the day's trade was in low grade and rejected Spring, especially the latter, at quotations. Winter Wheat has been rather more sought after, chiefly for export, at about former rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 369,000 bushels at $1 37@$1 40½ for fair to choice No. 1 Minnesota Spring, afloat, closing at $1 37@$1 38 for fair to good, and $1 40 for prime; $1 40 for No. 1 Duluth Spring, (a resale,) afloat; $1 35 for ungraded Minnesota Spring, afloat; $1 32@$1 33, in part, for new No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, afloat; $1 29 for very choice old No. 2 Chicago Spring, in store, (24,000 bushels;) $1 25 for ungraded old Chicago Spring, in store, (15,000 bushels, $1 21@$1 26 for new and old No. 3 Milwaukee Spring, the latter rate an extreme; $1 15@$1 19 for No. 3 Chicago Spring; $1 06@$1 15 for rejected and inferior Spring, mostly at $1 07 for rejected, afloat; $1 47@$1 50 for extra White Michigan; $1 42 for No. 1 White Detroit, (8,000 bushels,) afloat; $1 12@$1 25 for new Red Western, chiefly at $1 25 for good, and $1 12 for poor, afloat, for export, and $1 38 (reported,) for choice Red Western, and $1 45 bid for prime old Amber Michigan....Corn has been more active, but at a shade lower prices, closing weak. The business has been mainly in prime Mixed Western, afloat, in good part for export. Sales have been reported of 148,000 bushels, at 71c. for strictly prime sailing vessel new Mixed Western, afloat; 70¼c.@70½c. for fair to good do.; 69c.@70c. for steamer do. do., afloat; 71½c.@73c. for choice new Mixed and Yellow Western, car lots; 63c.@68c. for damaged and warm new Mixed Western, afloat....Rye dull and somewhat nominal; prime State quoted at 90c....Barley quiet and quoted weak, especially other than strictly prime to choice, of which latter the offerings were limited, even to arrive. Sales, 9,500 bushels good Canada West at $1 17½, and one car load of six-rowed State at $1 05....Barley-malt very dull and unsettled in price....Canada Peas in slack demand; quoted free at $1 12 asked, and $1 10 as the best bid....Buckwheat inactive; State quoted at 75c....Prime Mixed Western Oats have been in fairly active demand and quoted rather firmer; other kinds rather slow of sale, and weak and unsettled in price. Sales have been reported since our last, of 53,000 bushels, at 47½c. for prime new Mixed Milwaukee, afloat, with 46c. reported as bid, and 47c. asked, for strictly prime new Mixed Chicago, afloat; 40c.@45c. for poor to good new Mixed Western, car-lots; 41c. for new Black Western; 40c.@52c. for unsound to choice new White do., old lots, the latter an extreme; 50c. for very good new White State, and 43c.@47c. for new Mixed do., fair to choice. The most important dealings were in prime new Mixed Milwaukee, afloat....Feed has been quite moderately sought after within the range of $19@$28 50 as extremes, ₱ ton....Bale Hay has been in comparatively limited demand, including shipping lots, within the range of from 60c.@65c., and retailing qualities at 7 c.@$1, ₱ 100 ℔.; Clover, 50c.@70c.; Salt Hay, 50c.@60c.... Rye Straw has been in fair request within the range of 60c.@90c.; Oat, 55c.@65c. ₱ 100 ℔. ....The stock of Grain in this port to-day embraces 2,847,512 bushels Wheat, 1,760,142 bushels Corn, 29,136 bushels Rye, 26,658 bushels Barley, 250,068 bushels Malt, and 441,979 bushels Oats, showing an increase of Wheat, Corn, Oats, and Rye, and a decrease in the stock of Malt in store since Monday of last week. The aggregate of Grain in store is 5,957,465 bushels, against 4,799,472 bushels last Monday, and 5,177,905 bushels Oct. 19, 1874.

NAVAL STORES—Resin offered with reserve, and quoted firmer, on a fair inquiry, within the range of $1 80@$1 85 for Strained to good Strained; $1 90@$2 15 for No. 2; $2 60@$3 75 for No. 1; $4 25@$5 for Pale; $5 50@$7 50 for extra Pale and Window Glass, ₱ 280 ℔. Sales, 204 bbls. No. 2 at $2; 300 bbls. No. 1 and Pale at $3 50@$4 25; 200 bbls. No. 1 at $3 50, and 150 bbls. No. 1 and Virgin at $4 50@$7 50 ₱ 280 ℔....Tar in some demand at $2 12½@$2 25 ₱ bbl. Sales, 200 bbls. Wilmington at $2 25, and 40 bbls. Washington at $2 25....City Pitch at $2 10, delivered. ....Spirits Turpentine has been offered more freely and quoted weaker in price, with merchantable for prompt delivery offered at 42c., and 40c. reported as the best bid for full lots. Sales, 63 bbls., in yard, at 42c.; and 200 bbls., seller October, at 40c. ₱ gallon.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more demand and quoted stronger on a lighter offering; quoted at the close 7c., in bulk, and 11c. in shipping order, for early delivery. Sales 1,000 bbls., in bulk, at 6⅞c....Refined has been in more request, quoted for early delivery very firm at 14c. ₱ gallon; sales 3,000 bbls....Refined in cases at 18c.@20c....Naphtha at 11c. for City.... Refined Petroleum at Philadelphia, early delivery, quoted up to 13¾c., but subsequently down to 13½c.@13 9-16c.; sales 2,500 bbls. at 13⅝c., and 3,500 bbls. at 13 9-16c....At Baltimore, Refined, for early delivery, quoted at 13⅝c.@13¾c.

PROVISIONS—Mess Pork has been rather more active at variable prices, closing, however, more firmly. Other kinds dull. Sales for early delivery, of 815 bbls. Western Mess at $21 60@$22 25, the latter rate for fancy, closing at $21 75@$21 85; Prime Mess at $19 50@$20, and Extra Prime at $16@$16 50 ₱ bbl. ....And for forward delivery, 3,250 bbls. Western Mess, seller October, at $21 50@$21 75, closing at $21 75. ....Dressed Hogs in fair request; City quoted at 10½c.@11c. for heavy to light and up; 11½c. for fancy Pigs. ....Cut meats have been quite moderately sought after, within the previous range, with sales reported of 10,000 ℔. Clear Bellies, in bulk, heavy averages, at 13½c.; and sundry lots of City bulk stock within our range. Western very dull....We quote: Pickled Shoulders at 10½c.; Smoked Shoulders at 11⅞c.@12c.; Pickled Hams at 14¾c.@15c.; Smoked Hams at 16c.@16¾c.; Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 13¼c.@13⅝c.; Smoking Bellies, 15c.; Clear Bellies, in bxs., at 14¼c.@14½c.; Western Dry-salted Shoulders, in bxs., nominal; Western Pickled Hams, in tcs., nominal....Bacon has been scarce and irregular; choice City product wanted, and quoted higher—with sales of 100 bxs. City Long Clear at 14c. for best....Western, wholly nominal.... Lard has been in fairly active demand, chiefly on speculative account, and quoted stronger in price. Sales reported, for early delivery, of small lots Western Steam at 14c.@14 1-16c., 25 tcs. fancy at 14⅛c.; 50 tcs. fair at 13⅞c.; 25 tcs. choice new do. at 14c.; 100 tcs. City Steam and Kettle at 13¾c.@13⅞c.; No. 1 City at 13⅛c.@13¼c.; Refined for the Continent at 14⅛c., and for the West Indies at 13⅞c....And for forward delivery, sales of Western Steam, 2,750 tcs., October, at 14 1-16c.@14⅛c., closing weak; 500 tcs., seller November, at 13¾c., seller the remainder of the year, at 12⅝c., and 500 tcs., seller six months, at 12⅝c. ₱ ℔....Beef has been offered with reserve, and quoted very firm, with a fair demand noted. We quote at from $10 75@$11 50 for Plain Mess; $12@$12 50 for Extra Mess, $16@$17 for Packet, and $22@$22 50 for Family ₱ bbl....Tierce Beef at $16@$17 for Prime Mess, and $24@$35 for City Extra India Mess, ₱ tierce....Beef Hams in request at $24@$25 for choice new; sales, 50 bbls. at $25.... Butter has been much depressed and decidedly weak in price, on very liberal offerings of most kinds, and a comparatively moderate inquiry for supplies. We quote Butter thus: State, in tubs, at 25c.@35c. for ordinary to choice, chiefly at 30c.@33c. for good to prime, and 34c.@35c. for choice State in pails, at 27c.@37c. for ordinary to very choice, mostly at 32c.@35c. for good to strictly prime, and 36c.@37c. for very choice; State, in firkins, at 26c.@33c. for about fair ordinary to choice; Western, in firkins and tubs, at 17c.@33c. for poor to choice, mostly at 20c.@27c. for fair to prime, and 28c.@32c. for choice; Western, pails, creamery, 27c.@35c., the latter rate for fancy, ₱ ℔....Western Roll Butter, 24c.@28c. ₱ ℔....Cheese has been generally in limited request; strictly fancy wanted at full rates; other qualities very irregular. We quote Cheese at 7c.@13¾c. for ordinary to strictly fancy State Factory, mainly at 11c.@13c. for good to strictly fine, and 13¼c.@13¾c. for choice to fancy; 8c.@13c. for State Dairies, and new Ohio Factory at 4c.@13c. for poor to fancy....Eggs have been moderately sought after within the range of 21½c.@26c. for fair to fancy, chiefly at 26½c.@28c. ₱ dozen....Limed Eggs, 22c.@23c. ₱ dozen.

SUGAR—Raw has been in more active demand, and closed steady. Sales add up 3,186 hhds., 46 bxs., and 330 bags, including 2,336 hhds. refining Muscovado at 7¾c.@8c., 139 hhds. and 46 bxs. Centrifugal at 8 11-16c., 680 hhds. Melado at 6c., and 330 bags Mexican at 7⅝c.@8c....We quote fair refining Cuba at 7⅝c.; good do. at 8c.; prime do. at 8⅛c.; fair to very choice Grocery, 8¼c.@9¼c.; No. 12 Clayed stock at 8⅝c.; Centrifugal stock at 8⅝c.@9¼c.; Manila bags, 7c.@7⅝c.; Molasses Sugar, 5¾c.@7⅝c.; Melado, 4c.@6½c. Refined Sugars have been in stronger request, with Crushed quoted at 11c.; Powdered at 10¾c.; Granulated at 10¼c.; Cut Loaf at 11c.@11⅛c.; A's at 10c.@10⅛c.; Yellow at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in moderate request at easier prices; sales, 150 bbls. at $1 17½, and 25 bbls. at $1 18 ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—The movements in the Grain line have been quite extensive in the way of berth engagements on a steady basis as to rates. Provisions and general cargo offerings moderate at late figures. Vessels for Grain and Petroleum in the chartering line have been moderately sought after at essentially unaltered quotations. More activity was reported in the Cotton line, but with rates showing rather less firmness. Market otherwise about as last quoted....For Liverpool the engagements reported since our last have been, by sail, 85,000 bushels Grain at 8¾d.@9d. ₱ bushel; and by steam, 2,800 bales Cotton (of through freight) at 7-16d. for compressed; 200 bales do. at ⅜d. ₱ ℔.; 16,000 bushels Grain (relet room) at 9½d. ₱ bushel; 1,650 pks. Provisions, chiefly Bacon, at 35s.; 1,200 bxs. Cheese part at 40s.; 75 hhds. Tallow at 32s. 6d.; 100 pks. Tobacco on the basis of 45s.@50s. ₱ hhd.; 150 bbls. Apples on private terms, quoted nominally at 4s. ₱ bbl.; also a Danish bark, 438 tons, placed on the berth hence for general cargo; a bark, with about 1,500 bales Cotton, from Charleston, reported at 7-16d.; a Norwegian bark, 539 tons, with Cotton, from do., (with option of Havre,) at equal to about 15-32d. ₱ ℔. And a ship, 2,046 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, 32,000 bushels Grain, including 8,000 bushels at 9½d., 16,000 bushels at 9¼d., and 8,000 bushels at 9d. ₱ standard bushel; 100 bales Hops at ¾d. ₱ ℔.; 25 bales Pig's Hair at 50s., and 250 tons Measurement Goods at 40s....For Hull, by steam, 16,000 bushels Wheat at 11d. ₱ bushel....For Newcastle, a Norwegian bark, hence, with about 3,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, reported at 4s. 9d. ₱ bbl....For Cardiff or Newport, an Italian bark, 506 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain at 6s. 7½d. ₱ quarter....For the east coast of Ireland, direct, a British bark, 460 tons, hence, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Cork and orders, a Norwegian bark, 479 tons, hence, with about 3,300 quarters Grain, at 6s. 6d.; and a bark with about 3,700 quarters do., from Baltimore, reported at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter....For Antwerp, by steam, 32,000 bushels Wheat on private terms, quoted at 8d. bid, and up to 9d. asked ₱ bushel; 1,000 bxs. Starch at 25s.; 250 rolls Leather, (through freight,) at 62s. 6d.; and 100 tons wet-salted Hides, (also through freight,) at 42s. 6d.; also a Norwegian bark, 639 tons, with about 4,000 bbls. Refined Petroleum, from Philadelphia, at 4s. 7½d. ₱ bbl., with option of Havre, or Bremen; and a ship with cotton, from New-Orleans, reported at 1 5-16c. ₱ ℔....For Barcelona, some inquiry was reported for tonnage for Cotton, Charleston loading, quoted nominally at 1¼c. ₱ ℔.... For Odessa, an Austrian bark, 421 tons, hence, with about 11,000 cases Petroleum at 35c. ₱ case; and 600 bbls. Resin at $1 ₱ 280 ℔....For Rio Janeiro, an American bark, 465 tons, with Lumber, from Pensacola, reported at $21, and primage....For Aspinwall, a bark, with Coal, from Baltimore, reported at $3 87½, gold, per ton....For Surinam and back to Boston, an American schooner, about 2,300 bbls. capacity, with general cargo, reported at $2,000 and port charges....For Barbados, a schooner, with Lumber, from St. Mary's, reported at $9 50@$10 50....For Hayti, a schooner, with Lumber, from a Southern port, reported at $10....For Boston, a schooner, with Lumber, from Pensacola, at $9 25....For New-York, a schooner, with Lumber, from Jacksonville, reported at $7; another, with do., from Savannah, at $8 50; another, with do., from Portland, at $2; three schooners, with Merchandise, from Boston, at $1 ₱ ton.

LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Oct. 18, 1875.

The tone of trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was generally fair, without, however, any advance in prices. At Sixtieth Street Yards Beeves sold at 8¾c.@13½c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 9¾ cwt. At Harsimus Cove prices were 8½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weights 5½ to 9 cwt. From 55 to 58 ℔. has been allowed to the cwt., net. Milch Cows slow but firm at $45@$72 ₱ head, Calves included. Veals not quoted; grass calves slow at $7@$14 ₱ head. Sheep sold in moderate sized lots at 5c.@6¾c. ₱ ℔. Lambs in small lots at 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔. On Saturday afternoon Live Hogs sold at $8 93¾ ₱ cwt, and on this forenoon at $8 56¼ ₱ cwt. City Dressed not quoted at noon.

SALES.

At Sixtieth Street Yards—T. C. Eastman sold for self 77 corn-fed Texan Steers at 10c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 36 Texan Steers at 8¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt., strong; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 45 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12c. ₱ ℔., weight 8 cwt.; 60 generally good Illinois Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt., strong; 46 good Illinois Steers at 12c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt.; 57 good Illinois Steers at 11¾c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; sold for A. Mann 32 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; 33 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. H. Meyer sold for T. C. Eastman 30 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt. T. Wheeler sold for T. C. Eastman 90 coarse but fat Illinois Steers at 11½c.@12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ to 7¾ cwt. C. J. Fagan sold for T. C. Eastman 77 mixed Illinois and Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5¾ cwt. T. Gilles sold for Dixon & Co. 52 Kentucky Steers at 12c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for H. Benedict, 10 choice State Steers, at 13½c. ₱ ℔., weight 9¾ cwt.; for self, 39 good Illinois Steers at 12c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. George Reid sold for A. E. Watros 20 Ohio Cows, from $44@$46 ₱ head; held on sale, 57 Ohio Steers. W. Thompson sold for Ashbrook & Green 100 common Kentucky Steers at 10c.@10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. Burchard & Merritt sold for Ashbrook & Green, 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; 16 fair Kentucky Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt., scant; 31 fair Kentucky Steers at 11½c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 7½ cwt., scant; for Dixon & Co., 28 generally good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for A. Waters, 214 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weights 6 to 7 cwt.; for Bedford & Kennedy, 17 Kentucky Cows at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 128 Kentucky Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c., with $1 on ₱ head, to 13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Ulery & Cary sold for Ulery & Goff 151 generally choice Kentucky Steers at 12½c.@13¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 8¼ cwt; for Goff Bros., good Kentucky Steers at 11¾c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt., strong. H. Rosenthal sold for Morris & Waixels 36 poor Illinois Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 110 poor Illinois Steers at 9c. ₱ ℔., with $1 on ₱ head, weight 5¼ cwt. D. Waixel sold for Morris & Waixels 53 common Illinois Steers at 10½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 51 fair Illinois Steers at 11¼c. ₱ ℔., weights 6½ to 6¾ cwt.; 83 fair Illinois Steers at 11c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; 34 good Illinois Steers at 12¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 17 good Illinois Steers at 12½c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¾ cwt.; held on sale 86 corn-fed Texan Steers. Jolliffe & Co. held on sale 1 car of Canada Lambs, 1 car of State Sheep and Lambs mixed.

At Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market—Hume & Elliott sold 96 State Lambs, weight 6,810 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 21 State Lambs, weight 1,700 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 154 Canada Lambs, weight 12,130 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 177 Canada Lambs, weight 13,090 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 531 Canada Lambs, weight 43,010 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.; 41 State Sheep, weight 3,710 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 248 Ohio Sheep, weight 25,250 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 162 Ohio Sheep, weight 18,260 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 58 grass Calves at $7 ₱ head; 27 grass Calves at $7 50 ₱ head; 6 grass Calves at $14 ₱ head. P. McCabe sold 5 Cows at $45@$65 ₱ head; 5 Cows at $60 ₱ head; 12 Cows at $50@$72 ₱ head; 2 Cows for $150—Calves always included. S. McGraw sold 119 State Sheep, weight 10,130 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 36 State Sheep, weight 3,210 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 19 State Lambs, weight 1,150 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 15 State Lambs, weight 1,070 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 3 Bulls, weight 5,170 ℔., at $3 45 ₱ cwt. J. Kirby sold 27 Sheep, weight 2,350 ℔., at 5⅜c. ₱ ℔.; 78 Sheep, weight 6,690 ℔., at 5¾c. ₱ ℔.; 67 Sheep, weight 6,110 ℔., at 5⅞c. ₱ ℔.; 177 Sheep, weight 17,380 ℔., at 6c. ₱ ℔.; 62 Lambs, weight 4,470 ℔., at 7c. ₱ ℔.; 74 Lambs, weight 4,050 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔.; 175 Lambs, weight 15,370 ℔., at 7½c. ₱ ℔.

At Fortieth Street Hog Yards—George Reid sold on Saturday afternoon 20 State Hogs, weight 345 ℔. ₱ head, at $8 93¾ ₱ cwt.; on this forenoon 17 State Hogs, weight 270 ℔., scant, at $8 56¼ ₱ cwt.

At Harsimus Cove—C. Kahn sold for Kahn & Brown 17 common Kentucky Steers at 10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 32 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, at 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 6 to 9 cwt.; 17 coarse Missouri Steers at 9c.@10c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; 70 corn-fed Texan Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for H. Kahn, 32 Kentucky Oxen at 9c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt. Coney & McPherson sold for Dadisman & Co. 114 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Dadisman & Brown 52 Kentucky Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for S. Brown 82 Kentucky Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12⅝c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. W. Harper, 19 Texan Steers at 8½c. ₱ ℔., weight 5½ cwt.; for Alexander & Haggins, 19 rough Kentucky Steers at 9½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for B. Campbell, 32 rough Missouri Steers at 9c.@10¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for A. Crandell, 35 Ohio Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for J. Voter, 14 generally good Ohio Steers at 11¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for J. Weatherbit, 16 generally fair State Steers at 10½c.@11c. ₱ ℔., weight 7 cwt.; for E. Newton, 79 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 10½c.@13c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for J. W. Fish, 32 choice Ohio Steers at 13c. ₱ ℔., weight 8½ cwt.; for B. Maynes, 45 Ohio Steers, from fair to choice, from 11½c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. H. & B. Westheimer sold for Wadsworth & Co. 216 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt.; for W. Willets, 54 State Steers, from common to fair, from 10c.@11½c. ₱ ℔., weight 6½ cwt. M. Goldschmidt sold for S. Lawrence 54 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed, at 9¾c.@10¼c. ₱ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; for E. Buckenstoe, 51 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 11¼c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 6¾ to 7½ cwt.; for F. Saddler, 33 good Ohio Steers at 11¾c.@12¾c. ₱ ℔., weights 7 to 7½ cwt. Kase & Pidcock sold 223 State Sheep, weight 16,340 ℔., at 5c. ₱ ℔.; 14 State Sheep, weight 1,270 ℔., at 5¼c. ₱ ℔.; 205 Ohio Sheep, weight 17,080 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 204 State Sheep and Lambs, mixed, weight 19,000 ℔., at 6½c. ₱ ℔.; 8 State Lambs, weight 530 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔. Judd & Buckingham sold 86 State Sheep, weight 9,160 ℔., at 5½c. ₱ ℔.; 155 Ohio Sheep, weight 15,180 ℔., at 5⅝c. ₱ ℔.; 210 Kentucky Sheep, weight 18,260 ℔., at $5 56 ₱ cwt.; 154 Ohio Lambs, weight 10,540 ℔., at 6¾c. ₱ ℔.; 106 State Lambs, weight 7,220 ℔., at 7¼c. ₱ ℔. Also sold for week ending Oct. 16, 1875, 6,261 Sheep and Lambs, average ₱ head, $4 47; range of prices for Sheep, 4¾c.@5½c. ₱ ℔.; range of prices for Lambs, 6½c.@7½c. ₱ ℔.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Sixtieth Street Yards for week ending Oct. 18, 1875: 5,497 head of horned Cattle, 54 Cows, 654 Veals and Calves, 2,051 Sheep and Lambs.

Gross arrivals at Forty-eighth Street Sheep Market for the week ending Oct. 16, 1875: 11,690 Sheep and Lambs, 33 Cows, 858 Veals and Calves, 20 Bulls.

Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 7,442 Sheep and Lambs, 4 Cows, 360 Veals and Calves, 54 Bulls.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth Street Hog Yards for week ending Oct. 16, 1875: 11,123 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,212 Hogs.

Gross arrivals at Harsimus Cove for week ending Oct. 16, 1875: 4,296 head of horned Cattle, 29 Cows, 144 Veals and Calves, 16,345 Sheep and Lambs, 12,025 Hogs. Fresh arrivals at same yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,117 head of horned Cattle, 57 Veals and Calves, 3,874 Sheep and Lambs, 4,585 Hogs.

CHICAGO, Oct. 18.—Cattle—Receipts (two days,) 5,700 head; market fairly active; prices steady; firmly held; sales mostly at $3@$4 50; common to extra shipping, $4@$6 50; Stockers, $2 75@$4; through Texans, $2 75@$4 25; shipments, 1,940 head. Hogs—Receipts, 14,000 head; market weak, under heavy receipts; buyers holding off; sales at $7@$8 50, chiefly at $7 50@$7 85; Philadelphias, $8 25@$8 50; shipments, 6,000 head. Sheep—Receipts, 1,000 head; market steady; poor to choice, $3@$4 75.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Oct. 18.—The Cattle market was dull this week and prices favor buyers; 3,500 head arrived and sold at 7c.@7½c. for extra Pennsylvania and Western Steers; 6c.@6¾c. for fair to good, and 4c.@5½c. ₱ ℔., gross, for common as to quality. Sheep were without change; 13,000 head arrived and sold at 5½c.@6c. ₱ ℔., gross, as to condition. Hogs were firmly held; 6,000 head sold at $12@$13 ₱ 100 ℔., net.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 18—12:30 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94 5-16; for the account, 94⅜. United States Bonds, 1865s, old, 103¾; new fives, 103¾. Erie Railway shares, 12½; do. Preferred, 28.

2 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12¼.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of bullion withdrawn from the Bank of England on balance to-day is £82,000. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅛.

3:40 P. M.—Erie Railway Shares, 12¾.

4 P. M.—Consols, for money, 94 3-16; for the account, 94 5-16. Erie Railway Shares, 12⅞; do. Preferred, 29.

PARIS, Oct. 18.—Exchange on London, 25f. 21½c. Rentes, 65f. 52½c.

FRANKFORT, Oct. 18—Evening.—United States Bonds, new fives, 99¼.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 18—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The market is quiet and unchanged; Middling Uplands, 7 1-16d.; Middling Orleans, 7⅜d.; sales, 12,000 bales, including 300 bales for speculation and export; receipts, 6,800 bales, of which 5,200 bales were American. Cotton to arrive, quiet and unchanged; sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped December and January (per sail) at 7⅛d.

2 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, shipped October and November, (per sail,) at 7 1-16d.; do. do., December delivery, at 7 1-16d. Provisions—Lard, 63s. ₱ cwt. Bacon, 58s. ₱ cwt. for Long Clear Middles.

3:30 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 7,500 bales were American.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, October delivery, at 7d.; do. do., shipped January and February (per sail,) at 7⅛d.

5 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Middling Uplands, Low Middling clause, February and March delivery, at 7d. Produce—Refined Petroleum, 10d.@10¼d. Tallow, 48s. ₱ cwt.

LONDON, Oct. 18—5 P. M.—Refined Petroleum, 10½d.@10¾d.

Evening.—Spirits of Turpentine, 24s. 2d.@24s 6d. ₱ cwt.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

GALVESTON, Oct. 18.—Cotton weak and irregular; Middling, 13¼c.; Low Middling, 12¾c.; Good Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 5,569 bales; gross, 5,569 bales; exports, Continent, 970 bales; coastwise, 1,946 bales; sales, 3,851 bales; stock, 37,182 bales.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 18.—Cotton easier; Middling, 13⅛c.; Low Middling, 12⅞c.; Good Ordinary, 12⅛c.; net receipts, 5,029 bales; gross, 5,667 bales; exports to Great Britain, 3,212 bales; coastwise, 2,699 bales; sales, 4,000 bales; stock, 69,729 bales.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

All the auctions noticed for yesterday, (Monday,) Oct. 18, at the Exchange, four in number, were adjourned as follows: Sale by S. A. Steele, of a house and lot on West Thirty-ninth street, west of Tenth avenue, 21st inst.; sale by E. A. Lawrence & Co., of one lot on East One Hundred and Twenty-fourth street, east of Fourth avenue, 30th inst.; sale by Charles S. Carter, of two houses and lots on East Twenty-fifth street, east of Third avenue, Nov. 18, and sale by Lawrence & Co., of the premises No. 39 Broad street, Nov. 27. No other business was transacted.

TO-DAY'S SALES.

The auctions announced for to-day, all but the last two noticed taking place at the Exchange, are as follows:

By E. H. Ludlow & Co., Supreme Court partition sale, Richard M. Harison, Esq., Referee, of the extra large three-story and basement brick house, with lot 27 by 155, (with L in rear about 20 feet square,) No. 47 Lafayette place, west side, 202.5 feet south of Astor place. Also, a similar sale, Beverley Robinson, Esq., Referee, of one two-story, attic, and basement brick house, one stable, and eight lots, together forming a plot in size 100 by 206.6 feet, on West Fourteenth street, north side, extending through to Fifteenth street, 125 feet west of Ninth avenue, house 50 by 56, with extension, known as No. 409 West Fourteenth street.

By A. H. Muller & Son, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, C. C. Higgins, Esq., Referee, of three lots, each 25 by 100, on eighth avenue, west side, 77.2 feet north of Eighty-second street. Also, one plot, 67.9 by 102.2 by 57.1 by 102.8, on West Eighty-third street, south side, 100 feet west of Eighth avenue.

By Richard V. Harnett, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, A. Schuck, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 23.3 by 90.6 by 20.3 by 90.9, No. 217 Elizabeth street, west side, between Prince and Houston streets. Also, similar sale, Hugh L. Cole, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lot 21 by 79.9, on East Thirteenth street, south side, 264 feet east of Fifth avenue. Also, similar sale, H. W. Kennedy, Esq., Referee, of two lots, each 25 by 100.11, on East One Hundred and Sixth street, south side, 350 feet west of Fourth avenue, as widened.

By James M. Miller, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William H. Leonard, Esq., Referee, of one building, with lot 25 by 37.5 by 25.1 by 30.5, on Seventh avenue, east side, extending through to Broadway, 75.7 feet north of Forty-second street. Also, Superior Court foreclosure sale, W. H. De Camp, Esq., Referee, of one lot, 20 by 102.2 by 40 by 20 by 82.2, on East Seventy-ninth street, north-west corner of Lexington avenue.

By William Kennelly, Supreme Court foreclosure sale, William Sinclair, Esq., Referee, of the house, with lot 20.10 by 98.9, No. 42 East Twenty-ninth street, south side, 141.8 feet west of Fourth avenue. Also, similar sale, R. F. Farrell, Esq., Referee, of one house, with lease of lot 20 by 98.10 by 10 by 22.11 by 10 by 75.5, on East Sixty-third street, south side, 90 feet west of Third avenue.

By Robert I. Brown, at Carpenter's Hotel, Morrisania, at 12 M., Supreme Court foreclosure sale, T. Burwell, Esq., Referee, of four lots, each 25 by 120, on Washington avenue, east side, 130 feet north of Tenth street, (now One Hundred and Seventy-second street,) Central Morrisania, Twenty-third Ward.

By Jere. Johnson, Jr., at North Yonkers, Westchester County, on the ground, at 11 o'clock, public auction sale of 300 choice lots, situate respectively on Saw Mill Valley Boulevard, Arlington, Clarendon, and Beakeley avenues, Division and Fairmount streets, adjacent to the station of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad. Free tickets for excursion train leaving the Grand Central at 9:10 A. M., procurable at auctioneer's office, No. 21 Park row.

RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

Saturday, Oct. 16.

54th st., n. s., 145 ft. w. of 3d av., 25x100.5; William Clark to National Fort Plain Bank	$9,000
20th st., n. s., 200 ft. e. of 2d av., 20x92; Francis Bunner and others to Paul C. Coffin	14,000
121st st., s. s., 30 ft. x ½ block; Thomas P. Ledwith, Referee, to Julia O. Bryan	3,000
Front st., s. w. corner of Jackson st., 16.2x62.6; Adam Walker and wife to William D. Andrews and others	34,000
Front st., s. s., 62.6 ft. w. of Jackson st., 12.6x16.2; same to same	600
61st st., n. s., 215 ft. w. of 9th av., 20x100.5; Alexander Spaulding and wife to Butler H. Bixby	nom.
110th st., n. s., 325 ft. e. of 8th av., 100.11x25x100.11 to 111th st., thence 75x201 to 110th st., x 50; Sarah E. Secord to A. F. Holly	15,525
77th st., n. s., 95 ft. e. of Madison av., 50x102.2; also, 76th st., 95 ft. e. of Madison av., 25x102.2; Griffith Rowe and wife to William K. Hinman	7,700
General assignment for benefit of creditors, Anthony Hartman and Gustavus Robitzek to Henry Birchall	......
Denman st., s. s., 250 ft. e. of Cortland av., 25x100, Twenty-third Ward; Paul Kurz and wife to Lorenz Hefter	4,000
84th st., n. s., 366 ft. w. of 2d av., 20.4x102.2; August Hartwig and wife to Rosalie Weigand	14,000
Gouverneur st., n. s. 50x114.3, Twenty-third Ward; Julius Heberlein and wife to William Kusche	1,000
Cortland av., w. s., 50x100, Twenty-third Ward; same to same	8,000
Jane st., 215 ft. w. of Greenwich st., 23x87.5; Edward H. Hull to Martha H. Kipp	2,000
Carl st., n. s., 40x150, Twenty-third Ward; Lorenz Hefter and wife to Paul Kurz and others	1,200
7th st., s. s., between Avenue A and 1st av., leasehold; Herrmann Weigand to Christian Schnitzer	7,000
Scammel st., e. s., —27x95, street No. 28; Nathaniel Jarvis, Jr., Referee, to Adolph Pfeiffer	7,900
38th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 6th av., 25x90.7x83.9; William Sinclair, Referee, to Teresa E. Rooney and others	3,427
Broadway, e. s., Fort George; William M. Martin and wife to Benjamin C. Wetmore	4,800
34th st., n. s., 76 ft. w. of 2d av., 24x98.9; Simon W. Jacob and wife to Ephraim L. Snow	18,000
Pier No. 23 North River, and Pier No. 24 North River, (½ part of,) leasehold; Produce Bank to Cornelius Stokem and others	nom.
69th st., n. s., 345 ft. w. of 10th av., 80x100.5; Joseph Blumenthal and wife to James Usher	30,000
9th av., s. e. corner of 30th st., 19.10x76, x irregular; James Usher and wife to Joseph Blumenthal	30,000

LEASE RECORDED.

University place, No. 32, from May 1, 1876, 3 years; Charles E. Loew and others to Alfred Spink	$2,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THESE FINE, LARGE HOUSES, WITH AND without extensions, for sale very low:

Nos. 5 and 7 West 57th st.	No. 6 East 42d st.
No. 24 West 56th st.	No. 14 East 37th st.
No. 9 East 54th st.	No. 10 East 36th st.
No. 1 East 53d st.	No. 51 West 34th st.
No. 16 West 52d st.	5th av., Nos. 5, 31, and 675.
No. 17 East 48th st.	

Permits at No. 11 Pine st., and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FOR SALE—A LARGE, FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, four-story and basement, with all the modern conveniences, Nos. 36 and 38 East 39th st., between Madison and Park avs.; house 33.6 feet front; lot, 55 feet by half the block. Apply to THOMAS MURPHY, No. 31 Broad st.

WEST 57TH ST.—FOR SALE, THE ELEGANT new four-story brown-stone house, No. 5 West 57th st., 150 feet from 5th av., 25x66 feet and 34 feet extension; built by Duggin & Crossman, and one of the best planned and most convenient houses in New-York; this is the best located house off of 5th av., and on the only wide street between 42d st. and the Park. Apply on premises.

CAPITALISTS AND INVESTORS.—WE have for sale several choice pieces of well-improved business properties, unexceptionably located, now paying from seven per cent. to nine per cent., net, that can be purchased at most reasonable figures. Full particulars from F. G. & C. S. BROWN, Broadway, corner Wall st.

VALUABLE CORNER HOUSE AND STABLE on Lexington av. and 43d st. for sale at auction on THURSDAY, 21st inst., by A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co. A capital place for a restaurant, saloon and billiard-rooms, (close to Grand Central Depot.)

VALUABLE INVESTMENT PROPERTY FOR SALE, on Vesey st., between Church and Greenwich.—A five-story brick store; lot 26x101 feet; well rented; terms easy. For full particulars apply to ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, No. 7 Pine st.

FOR SALE — A FOUR-STORY, HIGH-STOOP, brown-stone house about 19x50x½ block, situated on 81st st., between Madison and 4th avs.; price $20,000. For further particulars apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine st.

BROOKLYN REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—BUILDINGS SUITABLE FOR MANUfactories, in Brooklyn, convenient to Hamilton and South Ferries and to the water front, for sale on liberal terms to close an estate. Apply to C. KELSEY, No. 162 Columbia st., Brooklyn, or to B. A. HEGEMAN, Executor, No. 26 Exchange place, New-York.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RAPID AND SAFE TRANSIT.

HOMES

on the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply at the office of the Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company, No. 119 Liberty st., to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LANDS, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner of Main and Cone sts.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—TO LEASE WITH privilege of purchase, the Willowdale Brook Farm; one of the most delightful places in the State; cows, horses, present crop, and house FURNISHED if desired. Address Post Office Box No. 217.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

QUICK TRANSIT SURE.
WESTCHESTER TO THE FRONT.
GREAT RAILROAD OPENED.
GRAND AUCTION FESTIVAL.
Fête Champêtre, Music, Harrison, Collation, and Balloon Ascension.
MEMORABLE EVENT.
300 CHOICE LOTS AND PLOTS
on Saw Mill Valley, Boulevard, Arlington, Clarendon, Beakeley avs., Division and Fairmount sts., in
NORTH YONKERS,
adjacent to the station of the New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, at unreserved auction,
THURSDAY, OCT. 21, 1875,
at 11 o'clock A. M., on the premises.

First results of quick transit; first sale of lots on the new railroad; first step in the new revival; first opportunity to secure lots at primitive prices before speculation and improvement quadruple their value. Citizens of Yonkers, be wise.

SALE ABSOLUTE—TITLE PERFECT—TERMS EASY.
FREE EXCURSION AND COLLATION.
Prof. HARRISON'S inimitable eccentricities.
Prof. FISHER, the most daring aerial gymnast in the world, in his terrific balloon ascension.
GRAFULLA'S SEVENTH REGIMENT BAND.

For free tickets on regular train leaving Grand Central Depot at 9:10 A. M., to connect with special train on New-York, Boston and Montreal Railroad, maps, and further information, apply to JERE. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer, No. 21 Park row, opposite new Post Office, New-York, or to WILLIAM H. BALDWIN, Civil Engineer, Yonkers.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF
EXECUTORS OF THOMAS T. FERRIS, deceased.
FORTY-EIGHT VALUABLE CENTRAL PARK LOTS,
on 58th and 59th sts.,
OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK, NEAR 5TH AV. PLAZA.
8TH AND 9TH AVS., 69TH, 70TH, and 77TH STS.,
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
ON MONDAY, OCT. 25,
AT 12 O'CLOCK, AT THE EXCHANGE SALES-ROOM,
NO. 111 BROADWAY.
The sale includes and will commence with the
LARGE PLOT OF TWENTY LOTS ON
58TH AND 59TH STS.,
WEST OF THE 5TH AV. PLAZA,
and OPPOSITE CENTRAL PARK.
SALE POSITIVE, BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTORS.
BEING THE REMAINING LOTS BELONGING TO THE ESTATE.
Two-thirds can remain on mortgage.
Maps at the office of ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF 120 VALUABLE LOTS
on
3D AV., 4TH OR PARK AV.
5TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.
8TH AV., opposite CENTRAL PARK.
6TH AV., above CENTRAL PARK.
57th, 58th, 63d, 64th, 70th, 75th, 76th, 77th, 83th
126th, 127th, and 140th sts.
TO BE SOLD AT AUCTION
on
WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20,
At 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of
GRIFFITH ROWE, Esq.,
And of the Executrix of William H. Raynor, deceased.
The above sale comprises the most valuable building lots in the City of New-York, ready for improvement.
WILL BE SOLD.
Maps at office of
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON, Auctioneers,
No. 7 Pine st.

MORRIS WILKINS, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF HON. WILLIAM D. SHIPMAN, Assignee.
E. H. LUDLOW & CO. will sell by auction on WEDNESDAY, NOV. 3, 1875,
At the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, (Trinity Building,) New-York,
The premises known as
NO. 12 WASHINGTON SQUARE,
on the north-east corner of Washington square and 5th av. Dimensions of lot: South front, 62 feet 10 inches on Washington square; west side, 130 feet 2 inches on 5th av.; north rear, 71 feet 4¼ inches on 25-foot alley; east side, 134 feet 9½ inches, adjoining No. 11. This property is held under Sailor Snug Harbor leases, renewable on certain conditions each twenty-one years—present lease dated May, 1873. Rental, five per cent. on valuation; present valuation of plot, $48,000, or $2,400 per annum. No. 12 formerly consisted of Nos. 12 and 13, converted by the late owner into one house, and while it is one of the most capacious and complete residences in the City, the improvements have been so made that, if so desired, at a moderate expense it can again be converted into two houses. Included with the house are the silk and cretonne stuffs and coverings of the walls, also the library fittings in mahogany, and the side gas brackets on all the floors above the main floor. In its present condition it is thoroughly furnished with every convenience and in every respect, much of the furniture being new and almost unused. And all the furniture will be sold on the premises on the 10th, giving the purchaser the opportunity to buy such pieces as are especially adapted to the house. We are instructed to offer this desirable property at auction on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 3, at 12 M., at an upset price to be named at the sale, no bid less than which will be received. It will positively be sold at or above the same if bid. We are also instructed to sell, on the premises, all the valuable furniture, pictures, &c., on the 10th day of November following the sale of the premises, of which notice will be given.

AT AUCTION.—TWENTY-FIVE LOTS IN THE business centre of Flushing, Main and Amity sts., (Leggett Estate), THURSDAY, Oct. 21 inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., on the premises, without reserve, to the highest bidder, to close our contract with the executors. Terms, ten per cent. on day of sale, twenty-three and a third per cent. on Oct. 28, and balance on five and ten years if desired, the executors preferring mortgages on the property to cash payments. These lots are better for investment than deposits in any savings bank, and, as the times are hard, visitors may expect a chance for great bargains. One hundred and three trains daily to Flushing (every half hour), fare 7½ cents by two railroads. Seventeen dwellings, stores, and church built on same block within ten months past. Fare so cheap, no passes. For maps, apply to BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK, No. 355 Third av., corner 26th st.

ADRIAN H. MULLER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF HOUSE AND LOT, No. 92 East Broadway.
ADRIAN H. MULLER & SON will sell at auction on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, at 12 o'clock, at the Exchange Sales-room, No. 111 Broadway, by order of Peter S. Henderson, Esq., Executor:
EAST BROADWAY—The two-story brick-front house and lot No. 92 East Broadway, north side, between Market and Pike sts.; lot 25x80 feet.
Maps at office of auctioneers, No. 7 Pine st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LET, FURNISHED, ON THE WEST SIDE.—A gentleman desiring to go to Europe would let for four or six months to a responsible family of adults, his residence, completely furnished, with everything in good order, with use of coach, horses, and the family coachman; fuel for the Winter laid in; twenty-five foot, four-story, brown-stone house, in good neighborhood, below 23d st. Apply to S. F. JAYNE, No. 266 West 23d st.

FURNISHED HOUSE WITH USE OF HORSES, cow, and chickens, at $60 per month, until May; fifteen miles from City; near Hackensack, N. J.; time from City to house, one and a quarter hours. Address W., Box No. 459 Post Office.

HOUSE TO LET—NO. 47 EAST 23D ST., recently put in thorough repair at a cost of over $3,000; rent, $2,800, (rented last year for $3,250;) can be seen at any time. Apply at Room No. 1, basement, No. 139 Pearl st.

A.—38TH AND 31ST STS., CLOSE TO 5TH AV.—These two large and elegant furnished dwellings to let, for boarding or private family, reasonably. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

FLATS TO LET.—FIRST-CLASS CORNER FLAT in high-stoop brown-stone house, between 5th and 6th avs.; also others. YATES, No. 888 6th av., corner 50th st.

FAMILIES WISHING TO HIRE HOUSES for the Winter, or floors with or without private table, should apply to E. A. DAILEY, No. 588 6th av.

A NO. 1 FLATS IN SUITES OF SEVEN TO ten rooms, on 55th st., between 5th and 6th avs., and on 6th av. A. MEAD, No. 992 6th av.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT, IN PERFECT ORDER.—Suitable for a large family. For particulars apply at No. 24 West 37th st.

TO LET LOW TO GOOD TENANT—BROWN-stone house No. 113 East 128th st.; rapid transit facility. Apply to Mr. CLARK, No. 890 Broadway.

TO LET, FURNISHED—ENGLISH BASEMENT house No. 125 East 25th st. Apply at No. 127, next door.

TO LET—FOUR FIRST-CLASS FLATS ON THE corner of Broadway and 53d st. Inquire on the premises, or of A. WOODRUFF, No. 70 West 46th st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR THREE YEARS TO A SUITABLE PRIVATE FAMILY—One of the finest and healthiest places on the Hudson, the owner intending to go to Europe; a handsomely-furnished house, stable, and ten acres of land, with forest and fruit trees, and grape-bearing vines; for house use a never-failing spring of clear running water; the garden surrounded with water. It has a river front, with a driving road to the river and a dock, and is situated a mile south of Main st., Yonkers, thirty-five minutes from New-York. The house is suited for Summer and Winter; fifty feet square, with seventeen rooms, besides the basement rooms; marble hall, 12x50; double brick walls and iron shutters, with abundance of water carried to the top of the house by a water-ram. Also, burglar alarm, gas, &c., &c., all in perfect order. Rent, $3,500, or $2,500 and the taxes. Apply to WILLIAM N. CLARK, No. 170 William st.

FOR RENT.—TWO THREE-STORY, HIGH-STOOP houses, $800 each; three four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, $1,500; two four-story, high-stoop, brown-stone, on Madison av., $1,500, $1,800; five superbly finished and admirably located brown-stone residences, $2,000, $2,500, $3,000, $6,000. Apply at the Office of the North America Life Insurance Company, Nos. 17 and 19 Warren st., or at the office in new block, 60th st., near Madison av. KINGMAN F. PAGE.

TO LET—AT TARRYTOWN, ON THE CORNER OF Washington, Depeyster, and Chestnut sts., a large, beautifully-furnished house; all modern improvements; gas, baths, ranges, furnaces, and every modern convenience; suitable for a large family or a young ladies' institute. It will be rented very cheap and immediate possession given. S. EMBERSON, No. 659 6th av.

TO LET—AT PELHAM, NEAR BARSTOW STATION, a two-story French-roof house; all modern improvements; stable, out-houses, lawn, and garden; ten acres; house furnished most thoroughly; will rent for a term of one or three years. Apply W. N. GRISWOLD, Real Estate Offices, No. 744 Broadway.

A.—NO. 47 EAST 29TH ST., NEAR MADISON AV.—An elegant four-story high-stoop brown-stone dwelling, 22x60, and fine extension; frescoed; complete order; very low rent. Permits at No. 11 Pine st. and No. 33 East 17th st. V. K. STEVENSON, Jr.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN THE
TIMES BUILDING.
ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS.
These rooms are desirably located, are well lighted, in good order, and will be partitioned to suit tenants.
Apply to
GEORGE JONES, Times Office.

A GOOD LOCATION FOR BUSINESS—TO let, offices and lofts eligible for jewelers, &c., over the Bond Street Savings Bank, No. 56 Bond st., corner Bowery, New-York; well lighted and spacious; will be rented low to good tenants. Apply at the bank from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. daily.

INSTRUCTION.

M. W. Lyon's
Collegiate Institute,
NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

Steadfast patrons are a fair test of a school. Well-known names of last-year patrons follow. Prefixed numbers show the years of patronage:

19—John Auchincloss.	9—John Brooks.
11—Henry M. Alexander.	8—Benjamin Curtis.
11—Henry Day.	8—Parker Handy.
9—John S. Boyd.	8—Calvin E. Knox.

Nearly all have had sons fitted for college.
Many good boys have entered. Only such desired.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE, FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS, NO. 167 MADISON AV.
This school will reopen on Tuesday, Sept. 28. No boarding pupils taken. Thorough and complete English course. Belles-Lettres class; special advantages for French and German; light gymnastics, drawing, sewing, &c. Prospectus, with septennial roll of the school, to be had on application.
MR. and MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL.
Boarding and Day School
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Rev. THEODORE IRVING, LL.D., Rector.
No. 21 West 32d st., New-York.
A separate department for young boys.
Dr. Irving's classes for the study of the English language, literature, and the fine arts will begin THURSDAY, NOV. 4.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON
will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children on THURSDAY, Sept. 23; a separate class for boys on Oct. 1; a punctual attendance of their pupils is respectfully requested. Their Kindergarten, under the charge of Mme. and Miss KRIEGE, will reopen Oct. 4; training class for kindergartners Nov. 1. All applications to be made at No. 10 Gramercy park, New-York.

MISS COMSTOCK'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN.
Nos. 32 and 34 Reservoir Park, (West 40th st.,) facing Reservoir square.
Boarding pupils limited to sixteen.
School year of 1875 and 1876 will begin Sept. 27.
KINDERGARTEN Oct. 1.
Personal application and inspection of building at any time.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL.
No. 252 Madison av., between 38th and 39th sts. School hours 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M. The twenty-second annual circular contains the names of over twelve hundred pupils, present and past. Many of the latter are actively and prominently engaged in business or professional life, and are the references offered to the public. The circular (without the roll of pupils) is inserted in Trow's City Directory between pages 40 and 41.

JOHN MACMULLEN'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH, English, and Primary School, at No. 1,214 Broadway, near 30th st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15. Terms, from $100 to $300 per year. A few boarders at $500 additional. Scholars boarded until families come to town. Carpentry, Latin conversation, physical education. Circulars at Putnam's Book-store, corner of 23d st. and 4th av., and at the school.

MISS SPRING'S
English and French Day School for Young Ladies and Children, (formerly in the building of the Young Ladies' Christian Association,) will reopen Sept. 29 at No. 121 East 36th st., near Park av. A separate department for little girls and boys, to which special attention will be given. Circulars can be had at any time by applying at No. 121 East 36th st.

BOYS' SCHOOL.—MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF reopens her SCHOOL FOR BOYS AND GIRLS SEPT. 27. School hours from 9:30 to 2:30. Eight boarding pupils received; application should be made at once. NO. 106 WEST 42D ST., near Reservoir Park.

FROST JOHNSON'S ART SCHOOL.
Studio now ready for the reception of pupils, No. 35 Association Hall; the Painting Class will commence at once.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS TO the Misses Green, will reopen their school at No. 1 5th av., (first house from Washington square,) on TUESDAY, the 28th of September, 1875.

PROF. ROUSSEL'S FRANCO-AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—A thorough Boarding and Day School for boys, No. 1,481 Broadway, corner 45th st.; commences its eleventh year, Sept. 14. Send for circular.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS' ENGLISH, French, and German Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 23 West 48th st., will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 27.

KINDERGARTEN AND TRAINING CLASS for mothers and teachers reopens Sept. 22, at No. 44 East 43d st.; oldest and best Kindergarten in the City; all the Froebel occupations. Miss E. M. COE, Prin.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, MADISON AV., BETWEEN 83D AND 84TH STS.—French, English, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. Terms moderate.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS
REOPENS HER DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS
At No. 47 East 21st st., Sept. 23.

MISS WARREN.
Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Live teachers. Working Boys. No. extras.

MRS. J. T. BENEDICT'S BOARDING AND Day School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 7 East 42d st., New York, will reopen Sept. 30.

MRS. JONSON AND MISS JONES' ENGLISH, French, and German boarding and day school for young ladies and children. No. 13 East 31st st.

MRS. JULIA W. GREEN'S PREPARATORY school (English, French, and German,) for girls, No. 68 West 36th st.

CLASSES RESUMED AT THE ACADEMY of the Sacred Heart, No. 49 West 17th st., New-York, on MONDAY, Sept. 6.

MISSES MARSHALL'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children, No. 250 West 38th st., will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 20.

IRVING'S SCHOOL OF ART.—DRAWING Water Colors, and Oil Painting. 67 University place (New-York Society Library,) between 12th and 13th sts.

NEWBURG (N. Y.) INSTITUTE—A FAMILY school for boys, will reopen Sept. 14. For circulars address Principals, HENRY W. SIGLAR and J. MACNIE.

MRS. LEVERETT'S SCHOOL FOR YOUNG ladies and children re-opens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 29. No. 32 West 18th st.

FEZANDIE INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENtlemen, No. 37 West 33d st., day and boarding scholars; complete studies. Circulars sent on demand.

MISS H. B. SMITH, NO. 208 WEST 43D ST., will resume her lessons with young ladies Oct. 7, 1875, in classes or singly.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Young Ladies and Children, No. 24 East 22d st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept 23.

THE IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN-on-Hudson, offers unusual advantages for boys. Reopens Sept. 14. ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

THE MISSES ROGERS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 352 West 20th st., reopens Wednesday, Sept. 15.

MISS GIBBONS' ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for Girls, No. 111 West 44th st., reopens Sept. 22.

MISS BULKLEY'S BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies, Tarrytown-on-the-Hudson, will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 15.

MADISON CLASSICAL INSTITUTE FOR Boys, Madison, N. J. JAS. SHIER, M. A., Principal.

INSTRUCTION.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE.
Central Park and 6th av.
Boarding and Day School for Boys and Young Men of Seven to Twenty. New building unsurpassed for location, ventilation, interior arrangements.
Prospectus sent on application.

Collegiate Institute,
No. 40 Washington Square, New-York City.
(Location delightful and easy of access.)
DR. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.
Thirty-third year. Now open.

YALE SCHOOL OF THE FINE ARTS.
YALE COLLEGE, NEW-HAVEN, CONN.
Course of instruction covering three years. First year, drawing from the antique and from life; perspective. Second year, drawing from life; elementary studies in painting; anatomy. Third year, painting from life; composition; theory and history of art. Full courses of lectures provided in addition to the technical discipline of the studios. The school is open to both sexes. Send for circular. Address JOHN F. WEIR, Director.

THE COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
FOUNDED A. D. 1820,
No. 79 West 52d st., corner 6th av.,
(Late No. 101 West 14th st.)
Rev. HENRY B. CHAPIN, Ph. D., Principal.
A select English and Classical Day School for Boys, with primary department. Session begins Sept. 20.

MADAME O. DA SILVA
AND
MRS. ALEX. BRADFORD'S
(formerly Mrs. Ogden Hoffman's) English, French and German Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies and Children, with calisthenics. No. 17 West 38th st., New-York. Reopens Sept. 27. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

HOLLADAY COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
No. 1,285 BROADWAY, New-York.
Boys and young gentlemen carefully trained for college and for business. Refers to Rev. Howard Crosby, D. D., Rev. John Hall, D. D., Rev. Wm. M. Taylor, D. D., Rev. William Ormiston, D. D., Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., Hon. Abram Hewitt, and others. Send for circular.

D. S. EVERSON'S COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, corner 42d st. and 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park, reopens Sept. 23. "Short lessons thoroughly mastered." Refers to following patrons:

Rev. Dr. Howard Crosby,	Rev. Dr. Thomas Gallaudet,
Rev. Prof. R. D. Hitchcock,	Rev. Dr. George L. Prentiss,
Rev. Prof. H. B. Smith,	Rev. Dr. Thos. S. Hastings,
Rev. Dr. H. D. Ganse,	Rev. Dr. Erskine N. White.

HOME SCHOOL AT CROTON-ON-HUDSON.—Mrs. M. C. BARLOW, having several children of her own to educate, will receive into her family a limited number of pupils, who will share equally every advantage with her own. Every means will be adopted for their mental, moral, and physical development. Pupils can remain the entire year.

MESDEMOISELLES CHARBONNIER'S French Protestant Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, No. 36 East 35th st., (formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.) Thorough course of English in all classes. Will reopen Sept. 23. Address as above until 1st September, when Miles. Charbonnier will be in New-York.

Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st
Mrs. SYLVANUS REED'S SCHOOL,
OPENS, SEPT. 30; KINDERGARTEN, OCT. 5.
Ladies wishing to join the classes of Prof. Nairne in belles-lettres and of Dr. Labberton, in history, will apply at once.

NO. 58 PARK AV., NEW-YORK,
Between 37th and 38th sts.
MURRAY HILL INSTITUTE, a first-class school for boys, especially as preparatory for college. Number limited to fifty; family pupils to six. Twelfth year opens Sept. 20. JOSEPH D. HULL, (Yale,) Principal.

PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE,
Methodist Building, No. 805 Broadway, is now open for the year and rapidly filling up. Education for business men and women. No term divisions. Separate instruction. Call or send for circular.
S. S. PACKARD, Proprietor.

GARDNER INSTITUTE,
No. 620 5th av., New-York,
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and misses, commences its eighteenth year Sept. 28, 1875.
Rev. Dr. and Mrs. C. H. GARDNER, Principals.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S SCHOOL, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.—English, Classics, French, German, Botany, Gymnasium. As having many years' experience of this school may be mentioned: Wm. Adams, John E. Burrill, F. J. Bumstead, M. D.; Henry Drisler, LL. D.; John H. Iselin, Judge Wm. Mitchell.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL,
No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st., for the Schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c.
A. COLIN, M. E.,
Late Engineer Corps, U. S. N. and Prof. Naval Academy.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER WILL reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies at No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22; advanced classes for young ladies who have completed the usual school course of study will be organized during the Winter.

MISS McINTOSH ASKS THE ATTENTION of parents to her Home Classes for Young Ladies, who, desiring a thorough English culture, are yet unable to give so many hours to study as are demanded by an ordinary school course. For further information apply to Miss McINTOSH, No. 138 East 19th st.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S
ENGLISH, FRENCH, and GERMAN BOARDING and DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children.
Nos. 6 and 8 East 53d st., (Central Park.)
The Twelfth School Year will begin Sept. 30, 1875.
KINDERGARTEN will be opened Oct. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG MEN,
FLORIDA, Orange County, N. Y.—$160 pays for board, tuition, fuel, light, &c., for 20 weeks in this well-known institution; advantages superior; number limited; open Sept. 14. Send for catalogue. T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M.

MISS AYRES'
ENGLISH, FRENCH, AND GERMAN SCHOOL,
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
will reopen at No. 15 WEST 42d st., NEAR 5th av.,
NEW-YORK, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22.

MRS. AND MISS STEERS'
Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 12 East 47th st., reopens Sept. 30. The lecture season will commence Oct. 7, from 4 to 5 in the afternoon. The school omnibus will call for pupils.

MISS DU VERNET, ASSISTED BY COMPETENT masters, reopened her boarding and day school for boys under fifteen, at No. 102 West 29th st., one door from 6th av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 22. Day boarders are taken to the Park after an early dinner.

MRS. WILLIAMES' FRENCH AND ENGLISH Boarding and Day School, No. 26 West 39th st. Classes commenced Sept. 23. Profs. Labberton, Goodyear, and Mrs. Dr. Studley will begin a course of lectures early in November for advanced pupils.

BUSINESS COLLEGE, NO. 62 BOWERY, PAINES'.—Young men, ladies, and boys taught bookkeeping, arithmetic, rudimental and higher English branches. Writing, $3 monthly. Ladies' department.

NO. 131 WEST 43D ST., NEW-YORK.
Dr. A. CALLISEN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
Reopens Sept. 20, 1875.

A GERMAN GENTLEMAN WISHES TO INstruct in German in return for English conversation. Address C. LUCAN, No. 185 Bowery.

MILITARY BOARDING-SCHOOL, WHITE PLAINS, N. Y. Principal, O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

A CLASS FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN and private instruction. Circulars sent. Thos. R. Ash, 17 E. 16th st.

J. H. MORSE'S ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL school, No. 1,267 Broadway.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG LADIES, Bridgeport, Conn. Address Miss EMILY NELSON.

MISS F. B. PRIEST WILL REOPEN HER school, No. 229 East 19th st., Wednesday, Sept. 22.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 20 YOUNG BOYS, ($250.) E. HINDS' Institute, Hempstead, L. I.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL AND mathematical teacher, scholar, and gold medalist of foreign university desires private pupils; prepares for college, English or American; highest City reference. Address TEACHER, Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A FRENCH LADY, QUALIFIED TO GIVE instruction in the English branches, mathematics, Latin, music, drawing, and painting, desires a position in a school or family. Apply at Everett Library, No. 588 6th av.

FAMILIES, SCHOOLS, AND SEMINARIES promptly supplied with accomplished teachers. No charge for introducing. Pupils directed. *Teachers* state qualifications and references. Call or address "AMER. EDUCATIONAL UNION," No. 737 Broadway, New-York.

WANTED—A FEW MORE PUPILS FOR MUSIC and the English branches, with the rudiments of French and German. Four lessons in music will be given free of charge. Address MUSIC, Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A GENTLEMAN, GRADUATE OF A GERMAN University, teacher of great experience, wishes few additional scholars in German, private or in classes. Address PLATO, Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

C. FABREGOU.
FRENCH CLASSES AND PRIVATE LESSONS,
No. 218 West 47th st.

A PROFESSOR OF MUSIC, TEACHING piano, violin, flute, cornet, &c., singing, harmony, and organ in institutes, is open for two more days. Address R. H., Box No. 109 Station A, New-York.

A LADY WISHES AN ENGAGEMENT FOR morning hours in a family or school for English and music; highest references. Address W. E., Box No. 319 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GOVERNESS.—EXPERIENCED, AND WITH SATisfactory references, as governess for young children. Address E. B., Box No. 201 Times Office.

TEACHERS supplied with schools, and schools and families with teachers, at the Educational Bureau, 27 Union square. ANNA RANDALL-DIEHL, Manager.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST OR MISLAID—CERTIFICATE NO. 463, issued by the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company in exchange for $5,000 Southern Minnesota Railroad eight per cent. construction bonds, in the name of Elihu Sperry, dated Aug. 11, 1874. All parties are cautioned against negotiating the same, as payment has been stopped and application made for a new certificate. ELIHU SPERRY.
New-Haven, Sept. 27, 1875.

$5 REWARD.
Lost, a white SPITZ DOG; right ear, a yellow spot; answers to the name of Prince. Lost Saturday night, in the vicinity of Broadway and Great Jones st. The above reward will be paid if returned to No. 335 5th st., near 2d av., in lager beer saloon.

DRY GOODS.

NEW DEPARTMENT.
E. Ridley & Sons,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 Grand St.,
NEW YORK.

BOYS and CHILDREN'S SUITS.
New Styles Every Monday.
TO-DAY.
BOYS' SCHOOL SUITS, $2 75, $3 25, up.
BOYS' KILT SUITS, $3 75, $4 50, $5, up.
BOYS' DRESS SUITS, $5, $6, $7 50, up to $20.
BOYS' ULSTER OVERCOATS, with Hoods, $4 75, $5, up.
BOYS' PLAIN OVERCOATS, $2 75, $3, $3 50, up.
BOYS' CAPE OVERCOATS, in Blue, Brown, and Black Beaver, at $5 50, up.

LADIES' AND MISSES' BEAVER AND CLOTH CLOAKS, at $1 75, $2 50, $3 50, to $13 50. LADIES' from $25 to $35.
CHILDREN'S CLOTH SACKS, $1 25, $1 50, up.

Over 500 Ladies' Suits,
From $7 to $75 Each.

FELT SKIRTS,
55c., 60c., 75c., 85c., to $4 50.

Orders Promptly Executed,
Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

EDW. RIDLEY & SONS,
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
56, 58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen St.,
Fifth Block from the Bowery.

GRAND STREET CROSS-TOWN LINE OF CARS PASSES THE DOOR AND CONNECTS WITH EVERY CITY CAR AND STAGE ROUTE GOING NORTH AND SOUTH. SIX MINUTES' RIDE FROM THE CORNER OF BROADWAY.

NEW DEPARTMENT.
E. Ridley & Sons,
309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND ST.,
NEW YORK.

BASEMENT FLOOR.
OVER TEN THOUSAND
DIFFERENT ARTICLES
ON EXHIBITION.
COMPRISING IN PART
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
HOUSE-FURNISHING GOODS.
KITCHEN WARE,
CHINA WARE.
GLASS WARE.
WOOD AND WILLOW WARE.
MATS, MATTING, AND OILCLOTHS.
CARVED GOODS, BRACKETS.
CLOCKS, BRONZES, MIRRORS, CHROMOS.
WIRE GOODS, COTTAGE FURNITURE.
BOOK SHELVES, CAGES, SINGING BIRDS.
TABLE CUTLERY, PICTURE FRAMES, LOOKING GLASSES.
TOY DOLLS, GAMES, CARRIAGES, &c.
WE INVITE ATTENTION. THE FLOOR IS WELL VENTILATED AND SPACIOUS, MEASURING 160 FEET BY 98, WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE.

EDWARD RIDLEY & SONS.
Nos. 309, 311, 311 1-2 GRAND STREET
58, 60, 62, 64, 66, 68, and 70 Allen St.

ANDREWS PATENT ELEVATORS CONSTANTLY RUNNING ON THE EAST AND WEST SIDES OF THE ESTABLISHMENT, CONNECTING WITH OUR BONNET, LADIES' SUITS, AND TRIMMED GOODS DEPARTMENTS.

CALIFORNIA
BLANKETS
At Retail.
60 CASES bought at the recent
Peremptory Auction Sale,
THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. BELOW MANUFACTURERS' PRICES.
Arnold, Constable & Co.,
Broadway, Corner 19th st.

PROPOSALS.

BOARD OF EDUCATION.
Sealed proposals will be received by the School Trustees of the Twenty-second Ward, at the hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm streets, until THURSDAY, Oct. 28, 1875, and until 4 o'clock P. M., on said day, for additions and alterations to be made on the premises, corner of 11th av. and West 82d street, occupied by Grammar School No. 9.
Sealed proposals will also be received, at the same time and place, for the desks, seats, &c., required for said school.
Two responsible and approved sureties, residents of this City, will be required from each successful bidder; proposals will not be considered unless sureties are named.
The name of the party or firm submitting a proposal must be indorsed on the outside of the envelope containing said proposal.
The Trustees reserve the right to reject any or all of the proposals submitted.
Plans and specifications may be seen at the office of the Superintendent of School Buildings, No. 146 Grand st., third floor.
JOEL W. MASON,
JAMES R. CUMING,
ADNA H. UNDERHILL,
WALTER CARTER,
JOHN MORGAN,
Board of School Trustees, Twenty-second Ward.
Dated New-York, Oct. 12, 1875.

TO SHIP-BUILDERS.
TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT-HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 11, 1875.
Sealed proposals will be received at this office until 12 M. on TUESDAY, the 16th day of November, 1875, from ship-builders only, for furnishing the materials and labor of all kinds necessary to construct a Twin-screw Steamer, in accordance with the specifications bearing date as above, copies of which can be had on application to this office, and to the Light-house Inspectors at No. 14 Pemberton square, Boston, Mass.; at Tompkinsville, Staten Island, N. Y.; and at No. 209 South 6th st., Philadelphia, Penn. The board reserves the right to reject any or all proposals, or to waive defects, if it is deemed for the interests of the United States to do so. JOHN G. WALKER,
Commander U. S. Navy, Naval Secretary.

MARBLE MANTELS.

GRATES AND FENDERS.
The largest manufacturers of low and half-low down grates for either hard or soft coal, or wood, with our celebrated dumping and shaking attachment.
Old grates altered to low, or half-low down andirons. Gas logs, screens, shovels, tongs, &c., in large variety. Send for catalogue and price list. Liberal discount to the trade. CONOVER, WOOLLEY & CO.,
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The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, OCT. 19, 1875.

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—THE BOHEMIAN GIRL. (English Opera)—Miss Clara Louise Kellogg, Mr. Henry Peakes.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—OVERLAND ROUTE—Mr. H. J. Montague, John Gilbert, Miss Ada Dyas, Miss Effie Germon.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—LED ASTRAY—Miss Rose Eytinge, Miss Fanny Morant, Mr. C. R. Thorne, Jr., Mr. Stuart Robson.

STEINWAY HALL.—GRAND CONCERT—Mr. Joseph White, Mr. Cervantes, Miss Emma C. Thursby.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—GRAND CONCERT—Mlle. Theresa Titiens, Miss Violotta Colville, Mme. Arabella Goddard, Mr. Tom Karl.

FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE.—OUR BOYS.—Mr. James Lewis, Mr. D. H. Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport.

LYCEUM THEATRE.—LE CANARD A TROIS BECS—(Opera Bouffe)—Mlle. Geoffroy.

GILMORE'S CONCERT GARDEN.—GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—EXHIBITION OF WORKS OF ART, MECHANICS, AND AGRICULTURE.

BROOKLYN THEATRE.—THE FLYING SCUD—Mr. George Belmore.

TONY PASTOR'S NEW THEATRE.—NOVELTY AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT—Tony Pastor.

HITCHCOCK'S THIRD AVENUE THEATRE.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

EAGLE THEATRE.—SONGS, DANCES, DRAMA, FARCE—Mr. Josh Hart.

PARK THEATRE.—THE MIGHTY DOLLAR—Mr. and Mrs. W. J. Florence.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—VAUDEVILLE AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

DARLING'S OPERA HOUSE.—MINSTRELSY, BURLESQUE, NEGRO COMICALITIES—Cotton and Reed.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS.—BURLESQUE, SONGS, and NEGRO COMICALITIES—Birch, Wambold, Backus.

THEATRE COMIQUE.—DRAMATIC AND VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT.

PARISIAN VARIETIES.—VAUDEVILLE AND NOVELTY ENTERTAINMENT.

METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART.—EXHIBITION OF ANCIENT STATUARY, PAINTINGS, &c. Day only.

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NOTICE.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot, under any circumstances, return rejected communications, nor can we undertake to preserve manuscripts.

JOHN KELLY writes to us, to "deny each and every assertion" that we have made "against his character as a gentleman or an honest man." We have never insinuated that he was either, and therefore our "assertions" have not been in the least degree directed to those points. We have made statements which are open to proof, and as to the truth of which we are entirely satisfied. We do not intend to withdraw or modify one of them. The Boss goes on to promise that he will not take "legal proceedings" against us until after election. "For this relief, much thanks." We had understood, from the frequent threats privately conveyed to us, that the Boss intended to extinguish us, root and branch, long before election day. Our property was to be seized, and we ourselves were to be cast into the Tombs. We had made all our arrangements for these gloomy events, and had even bidden a touching farewell to our kindred. This sudden reprieve completely upsets our plans; but we shall still be glad to meet Mr. KELLY in Court at any time. We have often been challenged to go there by persons of his description, and we are still to be found at the "same old stand." Where those other persons, our challengers, are at this moment, we will not wound the new Boss's feelings by mentioning. *Absit omen!*

The County ticket put forward by the Republicans and anti-Tammany Party is certain to be elected, if the "respectable voters" of New-York will only come out of their shells, as they did in 1871, and do their duty. Every candidate on it will bear the closest investigation. It needs no action for libel, and no private threats, to vindicate their characters. Recorder HACKETT has dealt out a Draconian sort of justice to thieves and murderers, and that is just what we want in this City. District Attorney PHELPS is the most capable and most honest man we have had in his office for many a year. He has done his duty without fear or favor. All the other candidates are men of the highest recommendations, as we shall show in course of time. If the people prefer the nominees of Boss KELLY to these gentlemen, of course they can have them. But we strongly advise them to think twice, and think very carefully, before they allow Boss KELLY to substitute his underlings for tried and faithful servants. Recorder HACKETT is a Democrat, but we advise all our Republican friends who know what dangers surround them in this City from the lawless classes to vote for him.

Matters have come to a pretty pass in this City when the owners of property to the value of millions of dollars are asking themselves whether it would not be better to abandon it to the tax collector instead of continuing to pay the ruinous amount of taxes and assessments which are yearly levied upon it. To this class it cannot be too often repeated that their only safety lies in sending men to the Legislature pledged to pass such laws as will imperatively put an end to the growth of the City debt, and in electing representatives to the Board of Aldermen who will refuse to sanction any work on new streets unless petitioned for by the majority of those who have to pay for it. It should be remembered that every effort made in the last Legislature to repeal the old Ring statutes under which certain departments can contract debt at discretion, and to devise new laws under which a gradual reduction of the debt should be provided for, were defeated by the efforts of the Democrats in the Assembly. Had the bills relating to this City which were passed by the Republican Senate last year been allowed to become law, they would already have made a difference of a million or two in the amount of the debt. It was through the agency of Mayor WICKHAM and JOHN KELLY that these bills were defeated, and before the tax-payers of New-York can have the slightest chance of relief from Albany, there must be a Republican majority in both houses of the Legislature.

Out of the proceeds of taxes, assessments, and bonds, the City is spending at the rate of about forty-five millions a year. Ten millions go for interest on the debt, and a nearly similar amount for State taxes. One-third of the remainder goes to the support of the Department of Public Works. This monstrous aggregate of eight millions a year which is intrusted to the hands of Commissioner FITZ JOHN PORTER and his subordinate crowd of Tammany politicians is more than half wasted. The extravagance and corruption of this overgrown department must be checked if the taxpayers are to have any relief from their present burdens. That and the Department of Docks are mainly responsible for the incessant additions to the City debt, and both seem to occupy pretty nearly the same level of wasteful inefficiency. Both have the power of contracting debt without asking permission of any other authority, or at least both exercise that power, of which it ought to be one of the first duties of a new Legislature to deprive them.

In another column will be found a very clear statement of the causes which have so far prevented the act of March 3 from having any appreciable influence on the receipts from internal revenue. While the additional tax on whisky was under discussion, the large stock in bond was thrown upon the market and the distilleries were worked up to their utmost capacity, so as to replace with great rapidity the spirits withdrawn from warehouse. The act as passed exempted whisky in bond from the additional tax of twenty cents a gallon. Of the eight million gallons remaining in bond on the passage of the act, only five millions have been withdrawn up to Oct. 1. There remain, therefore, about three millions of gallons which must first enter into consumption before the new tax can make itself felt on current receipts. The increased revenue of one million and three-quarters which has been obtained from whisky, tobacco, &c., during the first quarter of the current fiscal year, is chiefly due to the efforts made by Secretary BRISTOW to secure an honest collection of the whisky tax.

The Reform candidate for Mayor of Brooklyn has as little intention of withdrawing from the canvass as he had when he entered it. Mr. SCHROEDER is not one of those, who, having put their hands to the plow, are given to looking back. He accepted the Anti-Ring nomination for Mayor with a perfect understanding of all the trouble and responsibility which such a step involved, and with a fixed resolution to see the fight out. He has too thorough an appreciation of the importance of the issues depending on the present contest to endanger the cause of public justice and pure government by any signs of faltering. His letter, which we publish in another column, will silence the Ring advocates who have been trying to make capital out of the story of Mr. SCHROEDER'S withdrawal, and may lead them to perceive the folly of showing the weakness of a bad cause by indulging in silly inventions.

A synopsis of the voluminous report of the commission appointed by the President to investigate the charges made against the Red Cloud Indian Agency is published in THE TIMES to-day. The Commissioners say that they have faithfully examined into the alleged abuses referred to in Prof. MARSH's letter to the President. They find that there has been much looseness and negligence, and some fraud, in the distribution of supplies. The removal of two agents, and the summary dismissal of several contractors, is recommended. So far as the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs are concerned, the special commission exonerate them from any responsibility for the irregularities noticed, except so far as the Indian Bureau is chargeable with lack of attention to details. It is shown that this bureau is practically an independent one; that the Secretary of the Interior has not much personal supervision of its business; and that, in some respects, the abuses complained of are the result of lax administration of affairs. The recommendations of the commission are practical, and their adoption ought to make impossible the perpetration of further frauds.

SENATOR CONKLING'S SPEECH.

The speech of Senator CONKLING at Albany, last evening, is reported in full in our columns this morning, and it will be read with interest by those in this or other States who desire to see a full review of the merits of the two parties as they appear in New-York. The attempt has been made to create a general impression that because the Democrats here have nominated a former Republican at the head of their ticket and professed Republican ideas in their platform, there is no longer any substantial difference between the two parties. Even if this could be shown to be true, it does not follow that Republicans ought to vote the Democratic ticket any more than that Democrats ought to vote the Republican ticket, nor so much, since the Democrats are the converts and the Republicans are tacitly admitted to have been right all along. This point is clearly brought out by Senator CONKLING. But he also shows that in spite of the late repentance of the Democrats, and in spite of the garb of Republicanism in which they present themselves, there are still essential differences between the two organizations. The Democrats desire that the voters should ignore the past of their party; but they do not themselves ignore it. On the contrary, they are in action steadily consistent with it, and lose no opportunity, when a practical question is presented, to vote on the side to which their well-known sympathies lead them. The records of the last session of the last Congress showed this, and the Senator is quite right in his anticipation that those of the next Congress will show it still more plainly. While the issues growing out of the war are not now as important or as pressing as they were before the Democracy had been compelled to recant its views regarding them, the country will certainly wait at least six months before deciding that it is impossible for a Democratic House of Representatives to revive them.

The most important portion of Senator CONKLING's speech, and one which will be found specially interesting, is his explanation of the position of the two parties in this State with reference to "Canal Reform." From the way in which the Senator treats this subject it becomes of more than local significance, for his discussion of it throws light on the character and motives of the Democratic Party, and shows that they are not differnt here from what they have been found to be in Ohio and Connecticut and Maryland. As Mr. CONKLING justly remarks, it is not Gov. TILDEN, but the Democratic Party, that is to be voted for or against this Fall; and while it is quite possible to criticise the Governor's own position, it is more important to examine that of his party. Whatever may be the prominence of the Governor in his party counsels at this moment, the causes of that prominence are too obvious to make it possible to suppose that he can for any great period guide the party contrary to the direction which a long line of action in the past tends to give it. A party that has up to the present hour been consistently supporting fraud cannot be suddenly switched off upon an entirely different track.

The facts are that the frauds which the Democrats now profess to abhor so earnestly are the fruit of Democratic rule, the direct result of the action of Democratic officials. And while the Republicans have on several notable occasions, recited by Senator CONKLING, heartily supported the Governor in his efforts to bring these frauds to punishment, it is by Democrats that he has been constantly opposed. It was by Republican votes that the Governor was given his power of removal of dishonest officials and his right to appoint a Superintendent of Public Works. These were practical measures of canal reform, and they placed effective weapons in the hands of the Governor with which to guard the interests of the State. The opposition to these measures came from Democrats. The Governor has never seen fit to exercise the powers he asked for—why we do not know. Perhaps he has exhausted the material from which to make reform officials in his appointments to the "non-partisan" commission, of whose Chairman Mr. CONKLING makes very short work. Perhaps Mr. TILDEN does not wish to embarrass himself with any more reform work until he has looked into the Willard Johnson business—an occupation which he has not been able fairly to engage in as yet. But whatever may be the motives which restrain his Excellency from using the powers he asked for last Winter, the fact remains that he got those powers from Republicans, and not from Democrats.

Senator CONKLING presents a concise, but clear and exact, statement of the origin of the fraudulent contracts so far investigated. They were made by Democratic officials, mainly with Democrats, and they show many of the same features that were displayed by the fraudulent acts of Tammany. They were parts of a concerted system of plunder, in which the Canal Board, the Canal Commissioners, the Engineer and Surveyor, and the Legislative majority—all Democrats—participated. And now, because one Democratic official has found it profitable to expose them, and to use his power to punish them, we are asked to believe that the whole party has become suddenly virtuous and safe. It is a severe tax on the popular good nature, and we do not believe that it can be enforced. Senator CONKLING's presentation of the facts in this connection is entirely pertinent, as is also his brief but conclusive exposure of the device of a "non-partisan commission," two of whose members were openly Democratic, and the Chairman of which, Mr. BIGELOW, was secretly so, and undoubtedly known to be so by the Governor. It is by such arguments that the sense of the people will be guided, and not by pretensions of reform with which both the past and the present of the Democratic Party are inconsistent.

GRAY NUNS AS TEACHERS.

Very few of our readers can be aware of the constant and earnest efforts made each year by the Roman Catholics in our own Legislature and that of other States, to revive legislation in their favor. We venture to say that during last Winter some twenty different acts, designed in a greater or lesser degree in favor of the Roman Church, or to give it control over the common schools, were quashed in our Legislature. Some, as for instance the one giving such privileges to the schools of the St. Vincent de Paul Society, even passed the House, and were defeated in committee by the indefatigable exertions of Senator BOOTH. In fact, this gentleman had the good fortune to slaughter a number of these objectionable bills. The Democratic House seemed to permit assaults on our school system with indifference. The party showed its usual sympathy with measures which tend to popular ignorance. There is hardly a doubt that if the Senate had been as Democratic in its party composition as the House, the public school system of the State of New-York would have received a severe shock. The school fund would certainly have been turned from its legitimate purposes to the support of Church schools.

We believe that this result was only prevented by the efforts of such members as Senators BOOTH, KING, and others, and by the constant publicity which the Council of Political Reform gave to those various bills bearing on the interests of our school system.

It must be remembered that the Roman Catholic Church will never cease its efforts to get control of the public schools of the Union. What the Papal Nuncio recently claimed of the reformed Spanish Government—the execution of the Concordat of 1851—the Catholic priests will claim here—that is, in the words of the second clause, that "all instruction in public and private schools shall be in conformity with the Catholic faith, and the Bishops shall be charged with watching over the purity of faith and morals of the schools;" or, in the third clause, that the Bishops "shall have the help of the secular power every time they shall have either to oppose the malignity of men who try to pervert the souls and corrupt the morals of the faithful, or to stop the printing, introduction, or circulation of bad and perverted books."

According to the theory and logic of the Catholic Church, she alone has the truth, and *extra ecclesiam nullâ salus*—outside of the Church is no salvation; therefore, any other teachings, or any instruction not filled with the spirit of the Church, are false and dangerous to the salvation of the soul. Accordingly, if a Catholic child be brought up in a public school, he endangers his salvation. Consequently, any means may be used to withdraw Roman Catholic children from public instruction, or to throw the system of general instruction into Catholic hands. In every session of every Legislature of the Union the most cunning efforts will be made by the priests to secure this end. And a class of Governors like Gov. TILDEN, who are always seeking to bid for Catholic votes, will be found to support such efforts, especially if they be skillfully concealed.

One of the most ingenious of these schemes was planned last Winter, and has apparently succeeded. Its object was to secure devoted priestly teachers, who might subsequently be appointed over such Church schools as should receive a share in the School Fund.

The well-known obstacle now to appointing Roman Catholic priests as teachers under the State Superintendent is that they have not acquirements sufficient to enable them to pass the examination required, and thus obtain a license. They are, as a class, far inferior to European priests, and are ignorant and ill-trained. This is peculiarly true of the nuns and religious sisters. So well known is this in this City, that it requires all the energy of the priests and the religious curses at the altar to enable the Church schools to compete with the public schools. The poor prefer the teaching of the free schools.

To secure the appointment in the future of Roman Catholic sisters and nuns as public teachers, the following act was slipped through in the last session, of which no one ever heard, and which was not opposed for that reason. We owe our own knowledge of it to the columns of our intelligent contemporary, the *Observer*. The following is the law:

CHAPTER 353.

An act to amend 324 of the laws of 1871, entitled. "An act to incorporate 'The Sisterhood of Gray Nuns' in the State of New-York."—Passed May 15, 1875.

The People of the State of New-York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

SECTION 1. Chapter 324 of the laws of 1871 entitled "An act to incorporate The Sisterhood of Gray Nuns in the State of New-York," passed April 6, 1871, is hereby amended by adding thereto as follows:

SEC. 7. The said corporation is hereby authorized to grant diplomas and honorary testimonials, in such form and under such regulations as its Board of Trustees may determine, to any person who shall have, or may hereafter be, graduated at any seminary of learning of said corporation located within this State; and any such graduate to whom a diploma may be awarded may file such diploma, or a duplicate thereof, in the Department of Public Instruction, and the Superintendent of Public Instruction may thereupon, in his discretion, issue a certificate to the effect that such graduate is a qualified teacher of the common schools of this State.

SEC. 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

The Legislature must have passed this act without the slightest idea of its object. But what shall we say of the Governor's approval of it? He could not have been so ignorant of its bearing. His duty was obvious. Under this unobstrusive act "incorporating the sisterhood of Gray Nuns," Roman Catholic nuns, without examination or license, can at once be appointed as teachers of our public schools. Wherever the School Trustees are Romanists, they may put in these nuns. These women will soon gain an influence over the children. And the way will be prepared for transferring the schools to the care of the Catholic Church. Or in the regular Church schools, as soon as legislation gives them a share in the School Fund, their teachers are ready; they cannot be interfered with by the State Superintendent; they hold their place by the permission of another. Their ignorance or want of training will not stand in their way. We shall have in New-York the condition of popular education and teaching which the Papal Nuncio demands in Spain, and which even poor Spain revolts at. The "Gray Nuns" will prepare the children of the poor to be American citizens. We congratulate our Democratic friends on the prospect.

This act, too, removes the great difficulty which the priests have had thus far in acting under the public school system of this State. Under their principles, no secular authority has the right to approve or authorize their teachers. They act under the highest power on earth—the Church of Rome. But henceforth a Gray Nun is a teacher by the commission of the Bishop, not by the "godless authority" of the Superintendent of Common Schools of the State of New-York.

SEAMANSHIP IN THE OLD STYLE.

The recent loss of the *Vanguard* has set the English people to talking about the decline of British seamanship. In this country, since the war of the rebellion, we have had our hours of despondency over the decay of our commercial marine. Before the war, however, we had frequent occasion to say that the merchant service on the sea had passed its best days. And as the merchant marine and the fishing fleets must be considered the best training schools for the Navy, we have a lively interest in anything that pertains to the welfare of the sailor and the means by which first-rate seamen can be secured and educated. Notwithstanding the fact that this Republic has a vast inland population, as Americans we are essentially a maritime people. As if to make amends for separating the Atlantic and Pacific coasts by a vast distance, Nature has spread "unsalted seas," as some word-fanciers have called the great lakes, far inland. These furnish schools of seamanship which are not to be despised; and, before water transportation was carried on by means of steam machinery, the sailors of the lakes justly won all the honors to which the dangers, difficulties, and hardships of navigation entitled them.

But England, which has so long "ruled the waves," in song if not in fact, seems to be tasting with us the bitterness of the reflection that the race of hardy and skillful seamen has disappeared. The naval disaster to which we have just referred has furnished a text for many doleful homilies, all of which have for their conclusion the admission that officers and men in the Navy are alike made of poorer stuff than in the good old days when NELSON'S orders were directed to men in the rigging, and not to machinists in the engine-room. The court-martial in the case of the *Vanguard* expressly found that the ship might have been saved if the crew had been set to work at the pumps, instead of getting out the boats. The commander, navigating officer, carpenter, and engineer were censured for their failure to use ordinary means for stopping the leak. In the seventy minutes which elapsed after the collision, the crew were employed in saving themselves, without any attempt at taking the ship into shoal water, or any endeavor to save her from sinking where she was. Of the lack of judgment, to use the mildest phrase, by which the ship was diverted out of her course after running at a dangerously high rate of speed through the fog, it is not necessary now to speak. This grievous fault belongs to the same class of errors as those by which the ship was lost after the collision.

Commenting on this humiliating affair, English newspapers express the opinion that the British Navy has, of late years—certainly during these piping times of peace—become little more than an expensive plaything. The practice cruises of fleets are said to be nothing but pleasure voyages; the officers expect to have good times in the ports they visit, with "lots of leave;" commanders, if they issue any orders at all, send general directions to the engine-room, and trust the ship to the stokers and engineers. This is the indignant remark made by some of the British journals, and when we add that they do not spare the ordinary seamen on board naval and merchant ships, we have fairly given the general character of the remarks called out by recent marine disasters. How far these criticisms may be justly applied to our own naval and marine service we will not undertake to say. But it cannot be denied that the introduction of steam machinery into ocean navigation has not only destroyed the old-fashioned poetry of a seafaring life; it has also destroyed the old-fashioned race of sailors. A ship is a machine, her crew are stokers and engineers, her commander is no more like the quarter-deck heroes of old times than the driver of a locomotive-engine is like one of the veteran whips who used to drive a stage between Philadelphia and New-York. Either officers and men are imperfectly educated in the new system of navigation by machinery, or they have not yet combined the best results of the old system and the new. When the *Vanguard* was sinking, the officers hurriedly got out their signal-book to find how they should warn the great ship close astern. Their scanty information was of no avail. The people in the *Iron Duke* heard their steam-signals, but did not understand them, and so went crashing on in the fog.

It is very clear that, since steam is to be used more and more in the carrying trade of the ocean, to say nothing of its uses in naval warfare, this present and prospective change in the art of navigation demands a peculiar training. But, meantime, we are concerned to know what is to become of that portion of our merchant marine which is propelled by sails. If the introduction of "steam-sailors"—as one class of seafaring men is derisively called—into the merchant service has demoralized the whole race, we are indeed poorly equipped. There was a time, and that not very long since, when the sons of good families on the Atlantic coast of the Republic went to sea with the expectation of rising from the forecastle to the quarter-deck. It was considered a disgraceful thing for a Captain of a merchant ship to "crawl in at the cabin-windows." He was expected to work his way from before the mast to the command. Gentlemen's sons would find very few Americans in the forecastle nowadays; and the riff-raff of all nations which they would meet most frequently there would have very little interest in the ship, and none at all in her owners. How far the shameful abuses which Mr. PLIMSOLL has so vigorously tried to correct are responsible for all this, nobody can tell. We do know, however, that the seamen of the present age are shamefully used and criminally neglected. In all the vast range of philanthropic movements of modern times, the men who sail our ships seem to have no place. Abuse, pillage, and extortion have done much to debase the seamen of America and England. Now and then, to be sure, we hear reports of the noble conduct of ships' crews, whether of steamers or sailing ships, in moments of peril and hardship; but, for the most part, the sailors are poor seamen, and the officers are no longer of the heroic stuff of which we used to think all seafaring men were made. Perhaps we are passing through a period of transition. But it is plain that we have to deplore the decay of seamanship, whether seamanship is, or is not, eventually to be replaced by first-rate ability to navigate by machinery.

STEAM IN THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

The *Pandora*, which arrived at Portsmouth on Saturday last, began her explorations in the Arctic regions on the 13th of August, on which date she sailed from the little Greenland settlement of Upernavik. Her voyage has thus been remarkably short in comparison with those of previous Arctic expeditions, but it was not without important results. Following the track of FRANKLIN'S last expedition, the *Pandora* penetrated further to the west than any other vessel—except possibly FRANKLIN'S ships—has succeeded in doing. The graves of several of FRANKLIN'S men were discovered, and a yacht abandoned by Sir JAMES ROSS was found drawn up on the shore, and probably still fit for service, could she be transported across the ice to the open water. The *Pandora* also visited the store-house which Ross built and filled with articles for the relief of shipwrecked seamen, and brought back the news that the *Alert* and the *Discovery* are now in Smith's Sound, and that the prevalence of northerly winds during the Summer and early Fall gives reason to hope that the Sound will be found comparatively free from ice.

The monotony which inevitably belongs to a voyage in a region where ice, snow, and water constitute the whole of the landscape, has been varied, in the case of recent Arctic navigators, by their success in finding traces of FRANKLIN and his men. That gallant and unfortunate officer, whose fate has enlisted the sympathies of the civilized world, seems to have strewn the Arctic regions with remnants of his expedition. Nearly every Arctic explorer during the last twenty years has found either graves of FRANKLIN'S men, or articles belonging to the expedition. It is known that, although FRANKLIN died in 1847, some of his men survived for years afterward, and it is extremely probable that, could a steamer have been sent in search of the expedition at almost any time prior to 1850, the remnant of FRANKLIN'S men might have been saved. His ships had been seen in Baffin's Bay in 1845, but it was not until 1848 that Ross was dispatched in search of him. Steam was then comparatively a novelty, and the screw had not yet come into use. Ross's expedition was stopped by ice, through which a modern screw steamer might very probably have penetrated. It is scarcely possible that the tragedy of FRANKLIN'S fate will be repeated by any future explorer. Should Capt. NARES' vessels be wrecked and his boats destroyed, it is reasonably certain that steamers will have taken him relief long before his provisions are exhausted. FRANKLIN'S men starved to death because the day of screw steamers had not yet arrived. The immense advantage which the screw gives to the Arctic navigator is shown by the fact that the *Pandora* occupied scarcely three months in reaching and returning from a point that it took FRANKLIN with his sailing ships nearly two years to reach.

The accomplishment of this feat by a single steamer greatly increases our reason to hope for the final success of Capt. NARES' expedition. Steam has never yet been fairly tried in Smith's Sound—for the vessel in which Capt. HALL'S last voyage was made was the merest apology for a steamer. With the channel as free from ice as the report of the *Pandora* suggests that it may be, the *Alert* and the *Discovery* probably reached a higher latitude than that reached by HALL before the Summer was over. Indeed it is not impossible that they may already have found the open sea of theoretical geographers, and that the object of the expedition is thus already attained. With sailing vessels, the best that we could hope for would be that Capt. NARES might succeed in reaching HALL'S Winter quarters before the Winter sets in; and the chances that he could make any further progress, unless the next season should prove unusually mild, would be very slight. Judging from what the *Pandora* has done in three months we have a right to form high expectations as to what the Polar expedition may accomplish in a year. Certainly, if Capt. NARES' steamers are as much superior for purposes of Arctic navigation to KANE'S, HAYES', and HALL'S vessels as the *Pandora* is to the sailing ships of FRANKLIN, PARRY, and ROSS, there can be little room for doubt as to his complete success.

AMUSEMENTS.

HANS VON BULOW IN BOSTON.

Dr. Hans Von Bülow last evening made his début in America at the Boston Music Hall, in the presence of an assemblage which filled that spacious place. Dr. Von Bülow's success was immediate, and its causes are such that no doubt can exist as to the genuineness of the impression he produced. As a pianist, in the most exact sense of the word, he is without doubt the greatest artist made known to the public of the present. We imply in the utterance of this belief, that no performer within the recollection of this generation has demonstrated an equal command of the instrument, in so far as its legitimate purposes are concerned. In respect of unvarying beauty and symmetry of tone and alternate delicacy and weight of touch, as regards the power to bring forth with absolute certainty any quality of sound required, and in so far as ability to cope with any difficulties of performance which the composer's need or caprice may suggest to him is in question, the effect of Dr. Von Bülow's playing last night is to assign to the newcomer the highest position to be awarded from a recollection of what has been heard in the United States within the past fifteen years. There did not seem to be two opinions on this score, although individual preferences may still have their say. It may be claimed that the piano proper is old-fashioned, and that as close an imitation of the orchestra as its vigorous and clever manipulation will supply is the modern desideratum; it may be held that it should compete with the violin in the mimicry of the human voice; or again that it should serve merely as a vehicle whereby a mastery of technique is affirmed by swiftness of interpretation or clever gradations of light and shade. Dr. Von Bülow, whatever his ability to overcome such ingenious obstacles as may be gathered before him, entertains, if we are to judge from yesterday's concerts, no views of the sort. Some exaggerations of style there may doubtless seem to exist, but we cannot, after careful reflection, attribute them to any desire for what is best described as display. Wherever simplicity appeared to be requisite his work was of the severest kind—severe, we may say, to coldness, while the *broderie* of the composer, brought into relief with a firmness and neatness of hand which we do not expect ever to see paralleled, was laid upon the principal lines with faultless taste and symmetry.

The pianist rendered last evening Beethoven's Fifth Concerto in E flat, four of Chopin's smaller compositions, and Liszt's fantasia on Hungarian popular airs, dedicated to him by the composer. The enthusiasm increased steadily as he progressed upon his task. His reception was most cordial. Dr. Von Bülow is small in stature, and there is nothing of what the French term *pose* in his manner. But confidence apparently grew out of his very plainness of look and demeanor, and his audience promptly set him at ease. The concerto, which is divided in three movements—an allegro, an adagio of comparatively slight development, and a rondo of considerable brilliancy—went admirably in spite of its length and of its occasional dryness. The perfect balance which Dr. Von Bülow preserves between note and note, however precipitate the succession, was at no point better shown than in the octave passages in the first movement, while the crystalline sharpness and brightness of the more vocal parts came out finely in the adagio, and the dash of the artist's execution found an outlet in the final rondo. Recalled amid loud applause, after this portion of the programme, Dr. Von Bülow received still heartier tokens of his audience's admiration after the Chopin music. We did not think that in his reading of the four numbers which made up this part of the concert, Dr. Von Bülow was in full sympathy with the Chopin spirit, as it is understood by numerous worshipers at the Polish composer's shrine. Exquisite as tone poems, we rather missed the vagueness of outline to us inseparable from most of Chopin's writings. The beauty of sound however with which the executant clothed the themes, carried all before it, and after the waltz, opus 42, with which the Chopin selection ended, there was a stormy recall, and the pianist had to render the piece once more. Dr. Von Bülow's last number was Liszt's "Hungarian Fantasia," in which long series of scales, varied in intensity of sound with mathematical precision but never-failing ease, singular effects in imitation of gypsy tunes on gypsy instruments, and a tremendous *prestissimo* as a closing movement, were conspicuous. Dr. Von Bülow had to repeat the *prestissimo*, and afterward he was summoned to the platform thrice. The orchestra was under the direction of Herr Carl Bergmann, and, nothwithstanding some unpromising rehearsals, it acquitted itself of its duties quite satisfactorily.

HERR WACHTEL AT THE ACADEMY.

The representation of "The Huguenots" at the Academy of Music last evening, in the German language, was satisfactory by reason of its general respectability, while there was also in it the phenomenal element of Herr Wachtel's wonderful singing. The exacting character of Meyerbeer's great work is against the presumption that it can be interpreted with any special degree of excellence by any other than a company of the very highest individual proficiency. Those to whom it was committed last evening performed their work very well no doubt, but not so well, as to leave nothing to be desired. Perhaps too the transfer of the libretto into the German language was not calculated to help the representation of the opera in the esteem of those who have been accustomed to hear it in the softer accents of Italy. It is, at all events, satisfactory to be able to record the great tenor's voice has lost nothing of its splendid *timbre*, and that all the upper notes have the old, clear metallic ring. The fact that his powers are still unimpaired was first recognized last evening when he came to sing the pretty romanza in the beginning of the first act, which will be better known by its Italian name, "Pura al par." He threw into it the nicest shades of delicacy and feeling, such indeed as could hardly be expected from a tenor whose chief power is in robust passages, and although an *encore* was not exacted, the inclining of the audience in that direction was manifested thus early in the performance. From that point the excellence of his art became more and more manifest, until it culminated in the splendid declamatory passages of the fourth act. In the duct between *Raoul* and *Marguerite*, "Belta del Ceil," he sang superbly, but it was in the septet in the third act, "Dei dritti miei," and the end of the fourth act, that it rang out with trumpet resonance. The applause which greeted him in the latter instance was tumultuous, and he and Miss Pappenheim, who sang the music of *Valentine*, were summoned before the curtain four times. Indeed, an attempt was made to have them repeat these trying passages. Miss Pappenheim is an artist of the dramatic order, and her voice, if it has not that fine volume with which Titiens has recently made us familiar, is yet of good compass and power. As an actress, she is earnest and sympathetic, and so intensifies her work in a way which cannot be accomplished by colder natures. Miss Goldberg who filled the rôle of *Marguerite de Valois* is a pretty singer with a voice of slight texture, and a good deal of bravura ability. She sang the aria which opens the second act very pleasingly, and her execution in the subsequent florid allegro shows her to be an artist of the style of Di Murska and Marimon, although she has not reached their perfection of art. The music of the page, *Urban*, was sung by Miss Kuster, who gave the song "Nobil Signor" very pleasantly. One of the airs belonging to this part, "No, no, no," does not appear in the German libretto. The Puritan soldier, *Marcel*, had a very good representative in Mr. Fassbender, whose basso voice is of decidedly excellent quality. His singing of "Piff Paff" was well appreciated, and all through the opera he acquitted himself to the entire satisfaction of his audience. All the prominent passages of the opera, such as the "Benediction of the Swords," the "Rataplan Chorus," &c., were rendered with general precision and satisfaction. At times the orchestra was a little too loud, but it did not offend frequently. The audience crowded the Academy of Music in every part, and it might be as well to say in this connection that in the future there should be some better arrangements for admission.

THE EAGLE THEATRE.

Mr. Josh Hart's new theatre, corner of Broadway and Thirty-third street, was thrown open to the public last evening. The opening may be reckoned a success, as many hundreds were turned away, the house, large as it is, being unable to hold them. It was like some great political demonstration, the streets were so crowded, and long after "standing room only" was announced, four rows of persons, extending for nearly the entire block, were struggling to gain access to the ticket office. Inside the beautiful theatre the scene was one of unusual splendor. The French plate mirrors covering the side walls reflected the audience so repeatedly as to multiply them into a countless multitude. When the curtain rose the entire company were discovered on the stage, where they had assembled to render a song and chorus written expressly for the opening, the leading part being fairly sustained by Mr. George H. Coes. The entertainment which followed was of the average variety type, with an occasional clever bit of acting by the more prominent members of the company. The appearance of Mr. John Wild seemed to please the occupants of the gallery exceedingly, Miss Jennie Hughes' reappearance after her European trip, being also heartily applauded. The performance of Luke Schoolcraft, A. W. Sawyer, Harry Kernell, Jolly Nash, the English comedian, and the Garnellas were creditable, while the singing of Mr. and Mrs. Whittingham and the musical prodigy, Master Newman, was particularly entertaining. The evening's performance concluded with a comical extravaganza, in which some of Matt Morgan's scenic effects were most prominent. The piece was entitled "Robinson Crusoe, his man Friday, Monkey, and King of the Caribbee Islands," with James S. Maffit, "Little Mac," Welsh Edwards, Schoolcraft, Morton, Walters, Miss H. L. Franklin, and Ella Wesner in the leading parts. The large audience seemed well pleased with the evening's entertainment, and Mr. Hart is to be congratulated for having furnished the variety-loving public with one of the handsomest amusement halls in the country. The same bill will be repeated this evening.

POLITICAL NOTES.

Gov. Kirkwood carried his own county in Iowa by 150 majority, thus redeeming an old Democratic stronghold.

The Republicans of the Third Assembly District of Ulster County have nominated George Harnden for the Assembly.

The Pennsylvania Republican State Committee has determined to make a vigorous campaign from now till the first Tuesday in November.

The Prohibitionists of Dutchess and Columbia Counties have nominated George N. Perry, of Dover Plains, for Senator. The party commands about one thousand votes in the district.

The question of the eligibility of Hon. C. P. Vedder for the Senate, on account of his being a Register in Bankruptcy, having provoked discussion in the press, the Republican State Committee, at the request of the Senatorial Committee of the Thirty-second District, submitted the matter to Hon. John K. Porter, late Judge of the Court of Appeals of this State, and obtained the following opinion:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1875.

DEAR SIR: I have examined the questions raised as to the eligibility of Hon. C. P. Vedder to a seat in the Senate, and am of opinion that he is clearly eligible, and that the objection taken under the constitutional clause in that regard is unfounded.

Very truly yours, JOHN K. PORTER.

Judge Porter's high standing as a constitutional lawyer will cause his opinion to be accepted as conclusive on this subject.

THE REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN

THE STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FREDERICK W. SEWARD.

For Controller,
FRANCIS E. SPINNER.

For Treasurer,
EDWIN A. MERRITT.

For Attorney General,
GEORGE F. DANFORTH.

For State Engineer and Surveyor,
OLIVER H. P. CORNELL.

For Canal Commissioner,
WILLIAM T. TINSLEY.

For Inspector of State Prisons,
BENONI I. IVES.

HEAD-QUARTERS OF THE REPUBLICAN STATE COMMITTEE—FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL.
HENRY A. GLIDDEN, Secretary.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

For Recorder,
JOHN K. HACKETT.

For District Attorney,
BENJAMIN K. PHELPS.

For Judge of the Superior Court,
CHARLES F. SANFORD.

For Judge of the Common Pleas,
BENJAMIN F. DUNNING.

For County Judge,
HENRY A. GILDERSLEEVE.

For Judges of the Marine Court,
CHARLES GOEPP,
JAMES B. SHERIDAN.

For Surrogate,
STEPHEN D. VAN SCHAICK.

For Coroner,
MORITZ ELLINGER.

For Aldermen at Large,
OLIVER P. C. BILLINGS,
JACOB HESS.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

TUESDAY, OCT. 19.

Ithaca	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Pulaski	Hon. Seth L. Milliken. Hon. William H. Baker.
Huntington	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Montezuma	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Oakfield	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Patchogue	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Whitney's Point	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Keeseville	Hon. William Herring.
Clyde	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Ludlowville	Hon. John F. Mines.
Richford	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. William Smyth.
No. 352 West Thirty-fifth street, New-York	Major J. J. Couch. Col. F. S. Lambert.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 20.

Marathon	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Smithtown Branch	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Alabama	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Riverhead	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Centre Lisle	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Elizabethtown	Hon. William Herring.
Newark	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Owego	Gen. Joshua T. Owen. Col. Anson S. Wood.
Dresden	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Phelps	Col. Albert D. Shaw.

THURSDAY, OCT. 21.

Brooklyn	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Rodman	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Remsen	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Greenport	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Darien	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Sag Harbor	Hon. W. P. Fiero.
Maine	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Crown Point	Hon. William Herring.
Palmyra	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. William B. Woodin.
Masonic Hall, East Thirteenth street	Col. F. S. Lambert.
Dundee	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Attica	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Nichols	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. Lyman Settle.
Clifton Springs	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Rose	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. William Vanmaster.

FRIDAY, OCT. 22.

Cooper Institute, New-York City	Hon. Roscoe Conkling.
Westernville	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Cambridge	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Henderson	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Bridgehampton	Col. T. B. Thorpe.
Byron	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Union	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Ticonderoga	Hon. William Herring.
Wolcott	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Branchport	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Perry Village	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Spencer	Col. Anson S. Wood. Hon. C. A. Clark.
East Bloomfield	Hon. Albert D. Shaw.
Islip	Hon. William P. Fiero.
Virgil	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Scipioville	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Sandy Creek	Hon. George L. Maynard.
Fairdale	Hon. W. M. McNall. Hon. John A. Pierce. Hon. H. A. Jones.

SATURDAY, OCT. 23.

Schenectady	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Adams	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Elba	Col. A. E. Baxter.
Conklin	Hon. J. H. Selkreg.
Weedsport	Hon. Theo. M. Pomeroy. Hon. A. W. Gleason.
Rushville	Gen. J. H. Warwick.
Trumansburg	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Warsaw	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Washington Mills	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
West Bloomfield	Col. Albert D. Shaw.
Savannah	Hon. William H. Clark. Hon. J. W. Dunwell.
McGrawville	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. A. P. Smith.

MONDAY, OCT. 25.

Little Falls	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Oneida	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Wellsville	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson. Gen. Rufus Scott.
Frankfort	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Boyville	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Castile	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Hartford	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Stirling Centre	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. Ethel Wood.
Brodalbin	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Dryden	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Babylon	Major J. J. Couch.

TUESDAY, OCT. 26.

Lyons	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Redwood	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Addison	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Bellport	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Pike	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Columbus Centre	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Plattsburg	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Cuyler	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. George L. Waters.
Niles	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. S. E. Payne.
Johnstown	Hon. William Herring.
Fish House	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Preble	Hon. A. P. Smith. Hon. J. E. Eggleston.
Danby	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Huntington	Major J. J. Couch.

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 27.

Buffalo	Hon. Roscoe Conkling. Hon. Sherman S. Rogers.
Ogdensburg	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Madrid	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Canandaigua	Hon. Butler G. Noble.
Coldbrook	Hon. J. F. Manning.
Canisteo	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
West Hampton	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Arcade	Gen. Thomas W. Conway.
Groton	Hon. C. D. Murray.
Saranac	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Willett	Hon. George W. Hoxie. Hon. B. T. Wright.
Cayuga	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Union Valley	Hon. George L. Waters. Hon. A. P. Smith.
Northville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Northport	Major J. J. Couch.

THURSDAY, OCT. 28.

Granville	Hon. Martin I. Townsend.
Gouverneur	Hon. Seth L. Milliken.
Parisville	Rev. B. I. Ives.
Cohocton	Gen. Joseph C. Jackson.
Goodground	Hon. George W. Bungay.
Gloversville	Gen. E. M. Lee.
Riverhead	Major J. J. Couch.
Scott	Hon. C. D. Murray. Hon. George L. Waters.
Chazy	Hon. William A. Dart. Hon. William P. Fiero.
Owasco	Hon. A. W. Gleason. Hon. J. T. M. Davie.
Freetown	Hon. B. T. Wright. Hon. E. P. Fancher. Hon. H. L. Gleason.
Newport	Hon. J. F. Manning.

LOCAL POLITICAL NOTES.

Granville P. Hawes was last evening nominated for the Civil Justiceship by the Republicans of the Ninth Judicial district.

The members of the Frederick W. Seward Club, Seventeenth Assembly District, W. I. O'Bryon, President, raised a handsome transparency over their club room, No. 678 Eighth avenue, yesterday.

Mr. Christian F. Tietjen, the Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Fifteenth District, is a business man in good standing, a member of the Produce Exchange, and has for sixteen years been a resident of the district in which he has been nominated.

The Central Committee of the Swedish Republican Association held a meeting last night at No. 12 Bleecker street, and all the nominations made by the Republican Party were unanimously indorsed. Special satisfaction was expressed at the nomination of John K. Hackett for Recorder.

The Republican Convention for the nomination of State Senator and Aldermen met again last night at Liberty Hall, No. 23 West Sixteenth street. No choice of a candidate for Senator could be made, and the convention adjourned until to-morrow night. Gen. Henry C. Bowen, it is understood, has declined the nomination.

Last night the Republicans of the Twelfth Assembly District raised a fine banner, bearing the names of the candidates for State officers, on the corner of Avenue C and Sixth street. After the banner was raised an adjournment was had to the head-quarters of the association, where speeches were made by several of the members, and resolutions were adopted indorsing the Saratoga platform, the State and County tickets, inviting wandering brethren back to the Republican fold, and declaring that our public school system should be kept free from sectarian bias.

The German Republican Association of the Fifteenth Assembly District held a meeting Sunday night at their head-quarters, No. 472 Eighth avenue, John J. Pollok, President of the association, in the chair. Resolutions were adopted indorsing the Saratoga platform and the Republican candidates nominated for State, judicial, legislative, county, and City offices. The announcement of the nomination of Mr. Christian F. Tietjen, a member of this association, for Member of Assembly was loudly applauded. A committee was appointed to make arrangements for a ratification mass-meeting, to be held at the same place within a short time.

Mr. William Ryan, Chairman of the late Westchester County Democratic Convention, has appointed the new County Committee for the ensuing year, as follows: George W. Cobb, Yonkers; Peter U. Fowler, Yonkers; J. P. Wideman, Yonkers; George Cooper, Westchester; Martin Delaney, Westchester; Robert W. Edmonds, Mount Vernon; George T. Ackerman, New-Rochelle; Stephen S. Marshall, White Plains; John McCarty, Portchester; N. Holmes, Tarrytown; Casper C. Childs, Jr., Sing Sing; Miles Adams, Poundridge; George H. Sutton, Peekskill; Joseph O. Miller, Mount Kisco; William Wright, Somers.

ANTI-TAMMANY MASS-MEETING.

CARRYING THE WAR INTO JOHN KELLY'S DISTRICT—GREAT GATHERING OF WORKINGMEN AT GLASS' HALL.

John Kelly's district was awakened last night by a largely attended mass-meeting of anti-Tammany Democrats, held at Glass' Hall, East Thirty-fourth street. From 8 o'clock until near 11 the hall was filled with a crowd of working-men, who had assembled at the call of the Eighteenth Assembly District Democratic Committee to hear a review of the local political situation, and to ratify the Republican and anti-Tammany Democratic nominations. The significant feature of this demonstration lies in the fact that it was attended by not less than two thousand persons, and that they had been gathered without the aid of a single poster or handbill, and without even a band of music or a sky-rocket. The meeting was called to order by Capt. Michael O'Connell. Ex-Senator James O'Brien, Capt. James D. McClelland, Rufus F. Andrews, John E. Copeland, and other well-known gentlemen occupied the platform. Rufus F. Andrews first addressed the assemblage, and drew attention to the lately developed and most dangerous movement attempted by John Kelly—the effort to dictate to and control the nominations for the judiciary. This was an attempt to overawe the most sacred of all the powers conferred by the people, an invasion of the very sanctuary of the law, and unless the people resisted and struck down the man who attempted this usurpation they would be utterly powerless so far as the administration of either civil or criminal justice was concerned. Under the present law our judiciary was elected for a long term of years, and the law was a good one, as it contemplated the freeing of the Bench from fear of political influence. But now, even this admirable provision of the law was, by the act of one autocratic man who controlled the organization of Tammany Hall, made a source of danger, as if he succeeded in putting in his candidates the people would have as their judges the subservient tools and the very creation of one man instead of electing their own well-judged and representative choice. The speaker then related the history of the rupture between John Kelly and Recorder Hackett, because the latter would not allow Kelly to make his court a place for Kelly's political friends, and of Kelly's desire further to secure the control of the powerful and dangerous machinery of the District Attorney's office, so that he might visit oppressive vengeance on all his political opponents, and secure immunity to the band of thieves and thugs by whom he was surrounded, and by whom he was cheered on in his effort to overthrow the people's liberties. After warmly eulogizing Recorder Hackett and District Attorney Phelps, with the other nominees on the same ticket, he predicted a glorious victory for the friends of honest Democratic Republican government in this City.

Peter Woods, ex-Assemblyman, followed with a scathing denunciation of the action of Tammany Hall in reducing the pay of the laboring men, after which James O'Brien was introduced amid tremendous applause. He spoke in bitter condemnation of the one-man power, which had lately grown to such proportions that it had compelled the subservience of the entire rank and file and subordinate leaders, as well as the whole Tammany organization. He next adverted to the reduction of wages of working men by John Kelly, and the infamous system of peddling out tickets for the privilege of earning a living through honest labor, at the hands of the Committee on Patronage. It was a crime for men, as had been done through the hangers-on about John Kelly, to sell to a working man for, in some cases, $5 or $10 a ticket, entitling him to employment in the public service. All the labor done on the public works was work done for and paid for by the people; and who made this man Kelly the overseer of the public works and improvements that he should reward his hirelings and henchmen with work for their groveling adhesion to him, and that he should pay them out of the public purse to the exclusion of all other willing yet starving working men? Such a thing as selling a man the chance to earn bread for his wife and little ones had never before been heard of. For one, he would rather pay a thousand dollars to get a man a job than ask that man to pay one cent for an "employment ticket." If the working men of this City wished to be rid of this sort of tyranny, they had an opportunity now, and they should strike while it is time. They should begin with their grocer, their butcher, their baker, their liquor sellers—for the working man asked no favors of any of these, as it was from the working men's scanty income they obtained their profits. They should begin with these, and insist that they, too, co-operate with them in this movement to break down tyranny and give honest men a chance to earn their bread.

Capt. McClelland and William Boyhan addressed the meeting at great length in the same spirit, and the assemblage dispersed amid much enthusiasm.

THE ANTI-TAMMANY CIVIL JUSTICE CONVENTIONS.

The anti-Tammany Democrats held their conventions for the nomination of Civil Justices last night in each of the ten Judicial Districts into which the City is divided. The nominations made were as follows: First District—John Callahan; Second District—Dennis Burns; Third District—Robert H. Pollock; Fourth District—John A. Dinkel; Ninth District—Thomas P. McKellar.

RED CLOUD INDIAN AGENCY.

REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

REMOVAL OF SAVILLE AND THE EXCLUSION OF SEVERAL CONTRACTORS FROM FURTHER CONNECTION WITH THE DEPARTMENT, RECOMMENDED—USE OF YOUNG INDIANS AS SOLDIERS AND OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 18.—The following is an analysis of the report just made by the commission composed of Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, Faulkner, and Atherton, appointed to investigate and report on the charges of mismanagement and fraud at Red Cloud Agency, made by Prof. Marsh:

The Joint Commission for the investigation of affairs at Red Cloud Agency have closed their labors, and submitted a report to the President and to the Board of Indian Commissioners, by whom they were appointed. Adopting Prof. Marsh's letter to the President setting forth charges of fraud and mismanagement in Indian affairs as their starting point, the commission take up his allegations seriatim, examining all available sources of evidence and scrutinizing all records and documentary proof which might in their judgment throw any light upon the subject. The printed testimony so taken comprises more than three hundred octavo pages.

MR. SAVILLE INCOMPETENT.

The commission sustain the charges of official incompetency preferred against J. J. Saville, Indian Agent at Red Cloud Agency, and recommend his removal, but exonerate him from imputations of dishonesty, and point to him as one Indian Agent who goes out of office a poorer man than when he entered. With reference to the charge that the number of Indians at Red Cloud Agency had been greatly overestimated for purposes of fraud, the Commissioners notice the fact that army officers concur with Prof. Marsh in this belief, and that there were not so many there as had been represented; but in support of the charges opinion merely has been offered. The enumeration of the Indians was attended with great difficulties and delays, such as their determined opposition to being counted, and the fact that northern or wild Indians were liable to visit the agency and demand goods and rations. The census of last year shows that there were 13,423 at Red Cloud Agency. This result was believed by the commission to have been obtained through the best means within the command of the agent.

The commission found that the system of keeping accounts at the agency was extremely loose and defective, and for this reason the Indian Office is justly censurable. They also observed that the provision of the treaty of 1868 requiring the presence of an army officer at all issues of goods had been utterly disregarded, but could not conclude from that, in the absence of other proof, that fraud had been practiced. The specific allegation that on the 12th of November, 1874, the Indians were charged with thirty-seven bales of blankets, while only twenty-five bales were issued to them, is pronounced to be wholly without foundation.

THE SUPPLY OF BEEF CATTLE.

The furnishing of beef cattle, by far the most extensive branch of the Indian service, received attention from the commission commensurate with its importance, and a large portion of their report is devoted to the consideration of that subject. Mr. W. Bosler, who has charge of carrying out most of the contracts for the supply of beef cattle for the Indians, and who has combined capital, skill, and many years' experience in the conduct of the business, is made the object of Prof. Marsh's most sweeping charges. Mr. Bosler placed his private books and papers at the command of the commission for their inspection and information, showing the number of cattle purchased, delivered, and lost, the cost of herding, capital employed, and the net profits realized. The total cost to the Government of beef for one year was $700,854 48, and the net profits to the contractor $117,510 18. The commission were satisfied from the evidence that that profit was perfectly fair and legitimate. They find that the facts completely exonerate Mr. Bosler from every imputation and charge of fraud, and they accord him the character of a perfectly fair and upright business man. The allegation that the cattle furnished the Indians were small and inferior was found to be based solely upon the irresponsible statement of Red Cloud and two other Indians, while on the contrary the commission demonstrated by actual observation the superior quality of the cattle. On the 11th of August they witnessed the weighing of 377 head which were delivered on that morning. The scales were examined by the Commissioners and balanced before the work began. All the cattle were weighed except three wild and powerful steers, the last of the herd, which broke through the partition dividing one portion of the corral from the other. One of the Commissioners took down the weight of each draft from the scale-beam, the other members being present watching the proceeding. The average weight of the lot proved to be 1,053 pounds each; many weighed more than 1,200, and some over 1,300. But, in order to be certain that this lot had not been selected for the occasion, the commission visited and carefully inspected the contractor's herd from which these had been taken, and where there were still 5,500 head. They were fully satisfied that those weighed were a fair sample. Provisions were withheld from the Indians for a time by Agent Saville, as complained of by Prof. Marsh, but only for the purpose of compelling them by hunger to consent to be enumerated. This action of the agent is commended by the commission. The charge of frauds, not only gigantic but long-practiced, growing out of a system of stampeding cattle from the Government herd to that of the contractor from which, it is claimed, they were redelivered and receipted for a second time, is not supported by a shadow of proof. In concluding their report on the subject of beef, the commission say they find no sufficient evidence of fraud, but recommend as a safeguard against the possibility of collusion between corrupt agents and contractors, that the deliveries of beef be made under the supervision of the Commissary General of the Army.

Flagrant fraud was found in the matter of pork contracts. J. W. L. Stevens, the pork contractor, was found guilty of fraud in furnishing 600 barrels of pork of a grade vastly inferior to what he contracted to deliver. They recommend the removal of Inspector E. R. Threlkeld, who passed the pork, and the exclusion of Stevens from all future contracts in any department of the Government. They cannot acquit Commissioner Smith of neglect of responsibility in allowing a clerical error in the contract to pass the Indian Office, which rendered the fraud possible. The matter was compromised by the delivery of bacon to make up the difference of value in the pork received and that contracted for, with little loss to the Government.

The commission also find that flour of an inferior quality, which Major Long was directed to inspect, slipped through without inspection and got to the agency in a manner which has not been explained; but they conclude that the department erred in awarding the contract for flour to J. H. Martin, who was a mere speculative bidder without business responsibility. An attempt at fraud was also discovered on the part of D. J. McCann by putting only eighty-eight pounds of flour in each sack which was required to contain 100 pounds. The sugar, coffee, and tobacco furnished to the Indians by the Government were of a low grade, but designedly so, and no abuse whatever was discovered in the matter of their supply. Red Cloud evidently adulterated the flour, and picked out bad grains in making up the samples he gave to Prof. Marsh.

Whatever suffering there may have been among the Indians was traceable to their own improvidence and the severity of the Winter, instead of to any delinquency on the part of the Government. The suffering was not believed to be extreme, except in the case of some remote bands, who resorted to killing their ponies for subsistence.

Extensive frauds were discovered which had grown out of transportation. D. J. McCann, a heavy freight contractor, had overestimated the distance from Cheyenne to Red Cloud, as well as misstated the number of teams employed and days occupied by him in removing the property of the Red Cloud Agency from the old to its new location. They recommend that legal proceedings be instituted against him for the restoration to the Government of money thus fraudulently obtained. The Commissioner of Indian Affairs misapprehended the legal force of the arrangement by which he allowed settlement with McCann while the question of distances was pending. The Commissioners call attention to the objectionable policy of the Government in allowing Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies to remain so far away from any point of railroad and river transportation. The single item of transportation to those agencies amounts to nearly $130,000—a sum about equal to the entire cost, in the Western markets, of the provisions transported. They suggest that the time is past when the Government should purchase peace from the Indians.

THE CHARGES AGAINST THE SECRETARY OF THE INTERIOR.

Prof. Marsh's charges against the Secretary of the Interior and the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the commission say, if proved ought to subject both officials to impeachment. They found, however, that the Secretary of the Interior has but little connection with any of the contracts made for the Indian service, or with the adjustment and payment of the accounts returnable to the Indian office; and they learned of but three occasions upon which his attention was called to the existence of any abuses at Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies. It does not appear in the evidence that this officer had been long aware, at the time of Prof. Marsh's interview, of abuses at the Indian agencies without making sincere and honest efforts to investigate and reform them.

With reference to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, the commission say that they have seen nothing in the course of their investigation that would lead to any other conclusion than that he earnestly and sincerely desires to perform his duty faithfully to the country. They have encountered no transaction which casts the least shadow upon his personal or official integrity. But the commission report that they met with many transactions marked by a want of that vigilance, astuteness, and decision of character which should belong to the head of the Indian Bureau.

The commission offer some general observations on the result of their reflections upon Indian affairs. They believe the time has come when the policy foreshadowed in a recent act of Congress against further treaties with the Indians should be vigorously enforced. The Indians should be treated as individual inhabitants of the Republic, and that absurd fiction of tribal sovereignty be abolished. The commission express great satisfaction at the successful operation of the schools and missions among the Indians, recognizing the first great necessities to civilization—intelligence and individual responsibility. The community of property now existing in the tribes is a serious check on efforts to better their condition. The commission recommend the establishment of courts for the administration of justice among the Indians in places where their numbers warrant it. They criticise the existing treaty stipulation which excludes white people from the reservations, thus preventing such contact of the Indians with the influences of civilization as would tend to impress them favorably with it. As an additional stimulus toward the desired end, it is recommended that made clothing take the place of blankets in the Government supplies to them. A bolder policy in the treatment of the Indians is specially recommended, because the Indians believe the present conduct of the Government toward them is dictated by cowardice. With all our munificence in their behalf, extending to an annual expenditure of $8,000,000, no sentiment of gratitude ever touches their hearts. The commission look, however, with disfavor upon the proposition that the management of Indian affairs be transferred to the War Department, though the presence of military officers at the inspection and delivery of supplies would be desirable. The suggestion is thrown out that the young men of the friendly tribes might be utilized as soldiers in the regions occupied by the Indians.

SUMMARY.

In conclusion the commission summarize their recommendations: That J. J. Saville and E. R. Threlkeld be removed; that J. W. L. Slavins, J. H. Martin, and D. J. McCann be expelled from further connection with the department as contractors; that McCann's accounts be referred to the Department of Justice; that the freighters' routes be measured without further delay; that a new census be taken of the Sioux about their agencies; that bids for flour, clothing, and wagon transportation be received at some suitable point in the West; that the office of Superintendent of Indian Agencies be abolished and the duties transferred to Inspectors; the feasibility of dispensing with railroad freight contractors; that army officers be detailed to inspect Indian supplies; that the system of keeping accounts be improved; that the Indian agencies be graded with reference to salaries of agents; that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail Agencies be remved to some points near the Missouri River; that a commission of army officers be appointed to consider the propriety of organizing an Indian soldiery for police and similar duties; the establishment of a United States Territorial Government of the Indian Territory; that a District Attorney be appointed for the Indians, and that future legislation be shaped to bring them under the same law which governs all other inhabitants of the Republic.

A NOTE TO THE PRESIDENT.

The following note accompanied the copy of the report which was sent to the President:

RUTGERS COLLEGE,
NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J., Oct. 16.

To the President of the United States:

SIR: I have the honor herewith to transmit a copy of the report of the Red-Cloud Investigating Commission, together with a printed copy of the accompanying testimony.

Referring to your telegram of appointment, of July 27, 1875, and the letter of instructions, of July 30, 1875, received from you through the Secretary of the Interior, I have the honor to state that, immediately on receipt of your telegram I proceeded to Cheyenne, where I joined Messrs. Fletcher, Harris, and Faulkner on the 31st of July. They had already taken testimony in New-York, Omaha, and Cheyenne, which they placed at my disposal, and from that time onward I have fully participated in all their work, including the preparation of the report now submitted. The commission has acted throughout as a single body, and the conclusions reached are the result of our joint deliberations, and express our united judgment. For this reason I have, at the request of the three members nominated by the Board of Indian Commissioners, joined them in signing the report which they have addressed to that body, and of which the one herewith transmitted is a copy.

It may be proper to say, however, that in case my conclusions on any important point differed from those of the other members of the commission, I should have deemed it my duty to submit to you a separate report. But, as the case is, the course which I have adopted seemed more in accordance with the spirit of your instructions, and I trust it will meet your approval.

Hon. Timothy O. Howe, to whom jointly with myself, your letter of instructions was addressed, has been present with the commission during only a small part of its investigations. He was not present at any time during the preparation of the report, and his name consequently does not appear among the signers.

I have the honor to be Sir, very respectfully, your obedient servant, G. W. ATHERTON.

HORRIBLE MURDER IN NEW-JERSEY.

A GERMAN PAINTER KILLS HIS TWO LITTLE SONS—TRIES TO SHOOT HIS WIFE, AND THEN SHOOTS HIMSELF.

The killing of two children by their father, at Hackettstown, N. J., on Saturday, to which brief reference was made in yesterday's TIMES, was one of the most heartless and cold-blooded murders that ever occurred in that State. The perpetrator of the crime is a German house and sign painter named John Rutter, about forty-five years of age. He lived with his wife and children in a little shanty on a lane known as Willow Grove street, in the lower part of the town. He has long been known to be of a quarrelsome disposition, having been frequently engaged in altercations with his associates, and often threatening to kill those with whom he quarreled. On one or two occasions he endeavored to carry his threats into execution, but the timely interference of his fellow-villagers prevented him from accomplishing his purpose. Ten years ago he married a woman living in Scranton, Penn., and she bore him the two children who died by his hand on Friday. They were both handsome little boys, the elder aged seven and the younger four years. Mrs. Rutter is represented by her neighbors as not being true to her husband and rumors of this reaching his ears angered and excited him. Frequent and bitter quarrels were the result; and more than once the woman was compelled to ask the intervention of the town authorities to save her from her husband's violence. He finally carried his abuse to such an extreme that the wife decided to remain with him no longer, and taking her two little sons with her, she repaired to the home of her parents in Scranton. Rutter followed her thither, and succeeded in taking the children away. His wife went back to their home in Hackettstown and demanded their return. The husband refused to deliver them, and the mother in order to be with them, was persuaded to take up her residence with her husband again. On Saturday, about 12 o'clock, Mrs. Rutter went over the way to visit a neighbor, leaving her two little boys playing on the floor in the room facing the street. While she was there, Rutter went in to get his dinner. He called to his wife to come over, but she did not seem to hear him, and he then fired a pistol out of the window, apparently to attract her attention. He then deliberately walked to the place where his little boys were playing, and placing his pistol behind the left ear of the elder fired, killing him instantly. The younger boy, frightened at what had happened, started for the door. His father caught him on the threshold and lifted him in his arms. The boy exclaimed, "Don't! papa, don't!" but Rutter paid no heed to his entreaties, and placing the pistol against his forehead sent a bullet into his brain. Laying the body carefully by the side of that of the other child, he then tried to shoot his wife, who just then rushed into the house. She avoided the fate which her boys had suffered by running over the street, and Rutter then shot himself twice, the first ball striking him on the side of the head, and glancing off, leaving only a scalp wound. The second shot lodged a ball in his neck, near the base of the skull. When the neighbors entered the house the bodies of the children were found near the centre of the room, their father lying near them in an insensible condition. On the wall opposite the window from which the pistol had first been fired, were inscribed, in his hand-writing, some German words, which, translated, read: "My wife and Fred. Smeal's wife are the cause of my death and my children's." Rutter was removed to the jail at Belvidere, the county seat of Warren County, where he is receiving medical treatment. His wounds are not thought to be necessarily fatal. The victims of his fury were taken to their graves yesterday afternoon. The whole town and the people in all the surrounding country for many miles, looked upon them in their coffins, and attended the funeral.

THE LEON LABBE DIAMONDS RETURNED.

The diamonds seized some time ago from Mr. Leon Labbe, and valued at about seven thousand dollars, have been returned to that gentleman, he having given satisfactory proofs that he did not intend to smuggle or sell them in this City. They were brought from Havana, and were seized from their owner as he was about leaving this City for Havre on the French steamer.

THE TAMMANY ALDERMANIC CONVENTIONS.

The Tammany Aldermanic Conventions were held last night. Two candidates were to be nominated in each Senatorial District, except in the Eighth, which is to be represented by three Aldermen. The following nominations were made:

Fourth District.—Patrick Lysaght and Thomas Sheils.

Fifth District.—Edward Gilon and James J. Gumbleton.

Sixth District.—William Guntzer and Louis Schlamp.

Eighth District.—M. Tuomey, H. D. Purroy, and William H. McCarthy.

The Sixth District Convention adjourned till to-morrow evening without making a nomination.

JEROME PARK.

LAST DAY OF THE FALL MEETING.

A LARGE ATTENDANCE, FINE WEATHER, AND GOOD SPORT—FOUR FLAT RACES AND A STEEPLE CHASE—GALWAY, TIGRESS, JOSIE B., NETTIE NORTON, AND TROUBLE THE WINNERS.

Yesterday was the closing scene of the Fall meeting at Jerome Park, the races of last Saturday having been postponed until Monday. By one of those contradictions which are eternally happening, yesterday was by far the brightest and the most numerously attended of all the racedays. There was no great event upon the programme, for all the famous horses had gone off to Baltimore, and all the great racing men had gone with them. But, for all that, there were more people in the grand stand, more ladies in the club-house balconies and seated on the slope of the club-house hill, more folks in the field, more non-paying crowds upon Kerns' Hill than on any other day. There was, however, quite a falling off in the spanking teams that dash along the road. There was not a single tandem, and there were very few heavy English vehicles, Whitechapel carts, T carts, or Stanhope phaetons. The falling off in this particular was made up, however, by the four-in-hand drags, of which there were no less than five. The first to arrive, by long odds, was the fine old Dorking coach, which Col. Jay has imported, and which he drove himself in fine style, catching his thong in the double-loop in real "down the road" fashion. Fully twenty minutes after him came a cortége of four drags, the first of which was Mr. J. G. Bennett's, the second Mr. Frederick Bronson's, the third Mr. Leonard Jerome's, and the fourth the Knickerbocker drag, coached by Mr. T. Newbold. Mr. Bennett's cattle had suffered terribly by the heavy road and the heavy coach, and were by no means as triumphant as on the last occasion. In fact, the honors of the day were fairly carried off by Col. Jay and the old Dorking.

THE MILE AND FIVE-EIGHTHS.

The first event of the day was a free handicap sweepstakes of $300 each, one mile and five-eighths, which had the following five nominations, viz.: J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock; W. R. Babcock's ch. c. Egypt; L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway; John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, and J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo. At first Galway was the favorite, but as soon as it became known that Barbee was to ride Shylock, he became most in demand.

THE RACE.

The distance being a mile and five eighths, they were started from under the club-house hill, and when the flag fell Egypt went off with the lead, Carver second, Galway third, the other two together. As they came round the corner turn Galway increased his lead, and reached the stand, finishing the five-eighths of a mile six lengths ahead of Carver. Coming under the club-house hill, Swim took a pull on Galway, which allowed Carver to get to his tail, but as they were going out of sight again Galway was observed to leave Carver again about four lengths behind. Swim kept Galway going at a stiff pace, and, despite Carver's efforts, passed the goal a winner of the race by a length in 3:04. Carver second, two lengths ahead of Shylock, third, Egypt fourth, and Burgoo fifth, the rear ones close up.

SUMMARY.

FIRST RACE.—Free Handicap Sweepstakes, of $30 each, if not declared out; with $600 added; the second horse to receive $150 out of the stakes; to close and name at the course at 6 P. M., on Thursday, Oct. 15; weights to appear by 12 M., and declarations to be made by 4 o'clock, P. M., on Friday, Oct. 15. One mile and five-eighths; value to winner $600.

L. A. Hitchcock's ch. h. Galway, 5 years, by Concord, out of Maudina, by imp. Australian; 102 pounds. Swim....1
John Coffee's br. h. B. F. Carver, 5 years, by Lightning, out of La Victime, by imp. Balshazzar; 98 pounds. Sparling....2
J. G. K. Lawrence's b. h. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign; 122 pounds. Barbee....3
W. R. Babcock's ch. h. Egypt, 4 years, by Planet, out of Lady Barry, by Lexington; 107 pounds (1 pound over weight). Hazard....4
J. G. Berthune's b. g. Burgoo, 4 years, by imp. Hurrah, out of Emma Downing; 92 pounds. Spillman....5
Time, 3:04.

The mutual pools paid $12 50.

THE THREE-QUARTER DASH.

The second race was a dash of three-quarters of a mile for two-year olds which had but two entries, viz.: Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Tigress and George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush. The former was the favorite at more than two to one.

They were started in the shute, when Tigress immediately darted to the front and led all the way through the race, coming up the home-stretch in a canter. Time, 1:23¼.

SUMMARY.

SECOND RACE.—Purse, $500; for maiden two-year olds; three-quarters of a mile.

Pierre Lorillard's b. f. Tigress, by imp. Leamington, out of Remorseless, by imp. Eclipse, 97 pounds; Sparling....1
George L. Lorillard's br. c. Ambush, by imp. Australian, out of Dolly Morgan, by Revenue, 100 pounds; McCarthy....2
Time—1:23¼.

The mutual pools paid $7 40.

THE MILE AND THREE-QUARTERS.

The third event was a selling race for all ages, with the usual allowances, one mile and three-quarters, which had seven entries as follows: John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years; John Coffee's gr. h. Donnybrook, 5 years; Frank T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years; D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B., 4 years, and b. f. Mattie W., 4 years; A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, and J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years. Although Lelaps had been little thought of previously, and sold lowest in the pools, he suddenly jumped into favor, and became the ruling favorite until the last pool just before the start, when McDaniel's pair came to the front. The speculation on the result was very animated. As the distance was a mile and three-quarters, they were mustered in the chute. At the start Mattie W. ran out to make the pace hot for her stable companion, but at the hill she led three lengths, with Josie B. second, Warrior third, Survivor fourth, Lelaps fifth, and Donnybrook sixth. When they again appeared on the lower turn Mattie W. was still cutting out the work two lengths in advance of Lelaps, with Warrior third, Josie B. waiting behind. When they reached the stand Mattie W. was two lengths in advance of Lelaps, who was a length in front of Josie B., still under a strong pull, Survivor fourth, Warrior fifth, and Donnybrook sixth. Thus they ran round the turn, making a good race. As they were going out of sight Josie B. moved up to the head of Lelaps, and the pair got even with Mattie W., and in this manner they passed out of sight. Coming round the lower turn Josie B. left her stable companion, and turned into the homestretch a length in front, when Lelaps made his effort and passing Mattie W. challenged Josie B. The struggle was a very fine one, and caused considerable excitement, but Josie B. had the most speed, and won the race by half a length in 3:20¼. Donnybrook came up the stretch very fast, and won third place by a neck from Mattie W., who pulled up very lame, Survivor fifth, and Warrior a long distance behind.

SUMMARY.

THIRD RACE.—Purse, $600; the winner to be sold at auction: horses entered to be sold for $2,000 to carry weight for age; for $1,500, allowed 3 pounds; for $1,000, 7 pounds; for $500, 12 pounds. One mile and three-quarters.

D. McDaniel & Co.'s br. f. Josie B, 4 years, by Asteroid, out of Canary Bird, by imp. Albion, 98 pounds. Clark....1
J. S. Cattanach's b. c. Lelaps, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, out of imp. Pussy, by Diaphantus, 90¼ pounds, (including 2¼ pounds overweight. Scott....2
John Coffee's g. h. Donnybrook, 5 years, by Lightning, out of Jessamine Porter, by imp. Australian, 102 pounds. Sparling....3
D. McDaniel & Co.'s b. f. Mattie W., 4 years, by Red Dick, out of Etta Shippen, by Breckenridge, 93 pounds. Spillman....0
A. M. Burton's b. h. Survivor, 5 years, by Vandal, dam by Lexington, 107 pounds. Swim....0
Frank T. Bruce's b. g. Warrior, 4 years, by War Dance, out of Castianira, by imp. Yorkshire, 93 pounds. Cochran....0
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years, by imp. Leamington, dam by Lexington....dr.
Time—3:20¼.

The mutual pools paid $14.

THE TWO AND A HALF MILES.

The fourth race was a dash of two miles and a half, for which there were four entries, but only two of them answered the summons of the judges. These were D. McDaniel's ch. f. Madge, and John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton.

SUMMARY.

FOURTH RACE.—Purse, $800; winners at this meeting of $1,500, to carry 7 pounds; of $2,000, 10 pounds extra; horses beaten, and not having won a race at this meeting, allowed 7 pounds; two and a half miles.

John Coffee's b. f. Nettie Norton, 4 years, by imp. Leamington, out of Long Nine, by Lightning, 98 pounds. Sparling....1
D. McDaniel & Co.'s ch. f. Madge, 4 years, by imp. Australian, out of Alabama, by Brown Dick, 98 pounds. Clark....2
J. G. K. Lawrence's bh. Shylock, 6 years, by Lexington, out of Edith, by imp. Sovereign....dr
John O'Donnell's ch. c. Milner, 3 years, by Leamington, dam by Lexington....dr
Time—4:49.

The mutual pools paid $23 50.

THE STEEPLECHASE.

The day's sport concluded with a handicap steeplechase over the usual course, for which there were six entries, and the following four came to the post, viz.: Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, George Longstaff's b. h. Coronet, and L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee. This was the heaviest betting race of the day.

SUMMARY.

FIFTH RACE.—Handicap steeplechase; purse $800; of which $200 to the second horse; entrance free; entries to be made by 6 P. M. on Thursday, Oct. 14; weights to appear on Friday, Oct. 15; three or more horses, the property of different owners, to start, or no race; about two miles and a half.

Charles Reed's ch. g. Trouble, 5 years by Ulverston, out of Kate McDonald, 160 pounds. Little....1
George Longstaff's b. h. Coroner, 5 years, by Jonesboro' out of Garland, 144 pounds. Nolan....2
L. A. Hitchcock's ch. f. Busy Bee, 4 years old, by War Dance, out of Laura Spillman, 117 pounds. McGuinness....3
Ayres & Sutcliffe's b. g. Diavolo, 5 years, by Jonesboro' out of Ninette, 164 pounds. Sutcliffe....0
Time—4:36½.

THE GOLD EXCHANGE.

ANNUAL MEETING—FINANCIAL CONDITION OF THE EXCHANGE—THE ELECTION.

The annual meeting of the Gold Exchange took place yesterday afternoon. The Treasurer presented his report, from which it appeared that the balance on hand from the previous year was $135,131 80, and that the receipts for the year were $9,394 55, of which $1,199 was for fines and $2,983 05 for interest. The expenditures amounted to $18,359 02, of which $8,370 was for salaries, $8,000 for rent, the remainder being for miscellaneous purposes. The balance on hand at the close of the year, (1st inst.,) was $126,167 33, of which $46,606 96 was on deposit with the New-York Life Insurance Company, $45,064 67 with the United States Trust Company, and $28,000 with the New-York Guarantee and Indemnity Company. The Secretary's report showed receipts amounting to $7,747 08, all of which was deposited with the Treasurer. The number of members in full standing is 446, exclusive of thirty associate members.

A ballot for the election of officers also took place, but as there was considerable scratching, the result could not be announced until this morning. It is safe to say, however, that the following regular ticket has been elected:

President.—James B. Colgate.
First Vice President.—E. T. Bragaw.
Second Vice President.—E. G. Arthur.
Treasurer.—R. L. Edwards.
Secretary.—William P. Wescott.
Executive Committee.—J. F. Underhill, C. O. Morris, H. R. Moore, W. B. Bend, James Curphey, J. S. Cushman, C. Harvier, Julius Hallgarten, DeWitt C. Lawrence.
Finance Committee.—Eugene S. Ballin, George D. Arthur, James Seligman, William Harman Brown, L. Christian Meyer.
Arbitration Committee.—Townsend Cox, G. A. Fanshawe, J. H. Cross, C. Knoblauch, H. Clarkson.
Committee on Admissions.—John Hone, Jr., Cortlandt M. Taylor, Horace Manuel, E. W. Gould, Thomas Robins, Jr., C. A. Grymes, William McClure, W. L. Bull, John D. Schultz, Jr.

HEAVY CUSTOMS SEIZURES.

MILLINERY GOODS TO THE VALUE OF $30,000 SEIZED—FALSE INVOICES AGAIN.

Special Treasury Agent Col. F. E. Howe seized yesterday upward of $30,000 worth of millinery trimmings from No. 441 Broome street for undervaluation, and they were conveyed to the seizure-room of the Custom-house. The goods were exported by the trimming warehouse of Louis Goldberg, of No. 9 Love lane, London. The goods seized filled eight wagons. The London firm in question is believed to be cognizant of frauds committed on the United States revenue to the extent of $100,000 at least. The Special Treasury Agents Howe, Brown, Bibbins, and Russell, who were present at the seizure, captured a large number of duplicate invoices used for defrauding the Custom-house here. In one case goods valued at $8,500 according to the truthful invoice, only paid duty here on $2,500 valuation. Eight cases of Goldberg's goods were also seized yesterday at the Free Warehouse, at the corner of Laight and Varick streets. The contents of these cases were millinery trimmings. Several arrests are expected to be made in connection with this case.

COLD-AIR REFRIGERATORS.

Much has been expended in the way of money and labor in making the cold air apparatus advertised on the first page what it is. Its use to brewers is its first purpose, but it is equally valuable to steamships and railroads, providing for the safe transportation of fruit, vegetables, meat, &c. It can take the place of ice refrigerators in hotels, and will also serve for the ventilation of buildings.

AS THE DISCOVERY OF OXYGEN revolutionized chemical science, so the invention of the ELASTIC TRUSS COMPANY, No. 683 Broadway, has superseded all the wretched, antiquated, metal, finger-pad, and iron-hoop abortions called trusses.—*Advertisement.*

NOTICE TO PROPERTY-OWNERS ON PEARL STREET.—Beware of signing permission for any Elevated Railway.—*Advertisement.*

ACT WISELY and examine POMEROY'S $4 ELASTIC TRUSS, at 744 Broadway, before buying any other.—*Advertisement.*

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports items of agricultural and domestic interest, and other interesting reading matter.

Copies for sale at THE TIMES OFFICE; also, at THE TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY. PRICE, FIVE CENTS.

We Can't Talk
Without showing the condition of our teeth. Every laugh exposes them. In order not to be ashamed of them, let us use SOZODONT, which is sure to keep them white and spotless, and give fragrance to every word we utter.

Lundborg's California Water
For the Toilet and Bath. A delightful substitute for Cologne or Bay Rum. Fragrant and refreshing.

Wm. Everdell's Sons, No. 104 Fulton st.
Established 1815. No branch offices.
Card Engravers, Label and Job Printers, Stationers, &c.

Use Brummell's Celebrated Cough Drops.—The genuine have A. H. B. on each drop.

An Eminent Divine Says: "The Peruvian SYRUP gives me new vigor and buoyancy of spirits."

Dr. Lyon's Tooth Tablets.
Used by the elite of the City.

MARRIED.

BENJAMIN—JONES.—At the Congregational Church, Wilton, Conn., on Tuesday, Oct. 12, 1875, by Rev. S. J. M. Merwin, WILLIAM H. BENJAMIN, of New-York City, to BELLE A., daughter of A. M. Jones, Esq., of the former place.

JOHNSON—PITNEY.—In the First Presbyterian Church, Morristown, N. J., on Tuesday evening, Oct. 12, by Rev. John A. French, FINLEY A. JOHNSON, Esq., of Newark, N. J., to Miss SADIE H., daughter of Henry C. Pitney, Esq., of the former place.

ROGERS—WRIGHT.—On the 14th inst., in St. Peter's Church, Philadelphia, by Rev. T. F. Davies, D. D., Rev. JOHN H. ROGERS, of Schenectady, N. Y., to ELIZABETH WRIGHT, daughter of the late James D. Brown, Esq., of Philadelphia.

SCOTT—GENUNG.—At White Plains, Wednesday, Oct. 13, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. V. M. Hulbert, uncle to the bride, W. J. SCOTT, M. D., to LUCY A. GENUNG, daughter of Rev. B. F. Genung, both of White Plains. No cards.

DIED.

ANDERSON.—On Monday, Oct. 18, EUPHEMIA C. ANTHONY, wife of James Anderson, M. D., in the 74th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 30 University place, on Thursday, 21st inst., at 1 o'clock.

BELMONT.—On Friday, Oct. 15, JANE PAULINE, daughter of August and Caroline S. Belmont, aged 19 years and 6 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at the Church of the Ascension, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M.

BROAD.—On Saturday, Oct. 16, Mrs. EMMA G. BROAD. Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 10 A. M., from her late residence, No. 36 West 21st st. The remains will be interred at New-Providence, N. J. Cars for Summit leave 12 M. Take boat Christopher Ferry.

CROOKE.—Suddenly, on Monday, Oct. 11, CHARLES CROOKE, in the 82d year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 40 West 46th st., on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 9:30 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Poughkeepsie on the 11 o'clock train for interment.

EVERITT.—Entered into rest on Sabbath morning, Oct. 17, CORNELIUS L. EVERITT, in the 67th year of his age, President of the New-York Gas-light Company, and for more than forty-eight years identified with it.

Friends and relatives of the family, and of his brothers, John L. and George W., are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Wednesday, 20th inst., from his late residence, No. 105 2d av., at 1:30 P. M. Interment in Green-Wood.

HARRIOTT.—At Mamaroneck, Westchester County, on the 18th inst., JAMES C. HARRIOTT.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

HUNT.—On Sunday, Oct. 17, CHARLES F. HUNT, aged 54 years.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from his late residence at Low Point on Wednesday, 20th inst., at 1 o'clock.

HOOK.—On Saturday, 16th October, MARGARET A., widow of the late Thomas I. Hook, aged 64 years.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 88 Woodhull st., Brooklyn, on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 o'clock P. M.

☞ Albany papers please copy.

JACKSON.—Suddenly, Oct. 15, at her residence in Newark, N. J., ELIZABETH WOLCOTT, widow of John P. Jackson, and daughter of the late Frederick Wolcott, of Litchfield, Conn.

Friends of her family are invited to attend the funeral services at No. 646 High st., Newark, N. J., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 2 P. M. Carriages will be in attendance at Market street station on the arrival of the 1 P. M. train from Desbrosses street ferry.

JONES.—On Monday, Oct. 18, of apoplexy, HELEN, wife of William W. Jones, M. D., and daughter of the late Andrew Bache.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

McKIERNAN.—Suddenly on Monday morning, the 18th inst., at her residence, No. 58 West 17th st., MARY GRATTAN McKIERNAN.

Funeral from the Church St. Francis Xavier, 16th st., on Wednesday, the 20th inst., at 10 A. M.

OLYPHANT.—In London, England, on Monday, 18th inst., HARWOOD VERNON OLYPHANT, aged 28 years, eldest son of R. M. Olyphant, of this City.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OVERTON.—On Monday, Oct. 18, BAYARD E. OVERTON, of Bellport, Long Island, in the 62d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

OAKLEY.—On Sunday, Oct. 17, SARAH OAKLEY, in the 71st year of her age.

Funeral from the residence of Mrs. Leeds, No. 229 West 45th st., on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 10 A. M.

PORTER.—At Stamford, Oct. 15, LAURA PORTER, twin daughter of Eleazar Porter.

Funeral on Tuesday, 19th, at 3 o'clock. Friends invited to attend. Carriages at depot to meet the 1 o'clock train from New-York.

SMITH.—At Yonkers, on Friday, Oct. 16, CALEB SMITH, in the 61st year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, Oct. 19, at 12 o'clock M., from his late residence, Tuckahoe av., Yonkers. Carriages will be in waiting at Bronxville Depot on arrival of the 9 o'clock train from 42d st.

SAYRE.—At Madison, N. J., on Monday morning, Oct. 18, ADOLPHUS MONELL SAYRE, aged 25 years, son of the late Adolphus M. Sayre, and grandson of Thomas S. Woodruff, deceased, of New-York City.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his mother, Mrs. Horace I. Hunting, on Wednesday, Oct. 20, at 2 P. M. Train leaves foot of Barclay and Christopher sts. at 12 M. Carriages will be waiting at the depot.

WEED.—In this City, Monday afternoon, in the 56th year of his age, WILLIAM C. WEED.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

WHITE.—In Brooklyn, Sunday, Oct. 17, CORNELIA, wife of Dr. J. A. White.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at the residence of R. P. Bixby, No. 672 Lafayette av., on Tuesday, 19th inst., at 1 P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

REST, HEALTH, AND COMFORT TO MOTHER AND CHILD.—Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for children teething, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain, and cures wind colic.

WHY WILL YOU SUFFER?—TO ALL PERSONS suffering from rheumatism, neuralgia, cramps in the limbs or stomach, bilious colic, pain in the back, bowels, or side, we would say, BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA AND FAMILY LINIMENT is the strongest liniment known.

BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS OR WORM LOZENGES—Sure to eradicate worms. Twenty-five cents a box.

AN EFFECTUAL WORM MEDICINE—BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMFITS or WORM LOZENGES. Twenty-five cents a box.

USEFUL ADVICE.—THE BEST TOOTH-POWDER is BROWN'S CAMPHORATED SAPONACEOUS DENTIFRICE. It hardens the enamel, cleanses away the tartar, neutralizes the injurious acids, and is most agreeable to the taste. All druggists sell it. Twenty-five cents.

WARM UNDERSHIRTS AND DRAWERS.

WARD'S, WARD'S.

381 BROADWAY, CORNER WHITE ST.

862 BROADWAY, CORNER 14TH ST.

1,121 BROADWAY, CORNER 25TH ST.

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING, AND WOOLEN Departments, in aid of the Hebrew Charity Fair of the Mount Sinai Hospital.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1875.

As there appears to be a misconstruction upon the motives of this committee, relative to the closing article of our advertisement and circular to the effect that "no other person is authorized to receive or ask for donations," I deem it but just to say that the various subcommittees heretofore soliciting donations were perfectly justified in doing so. I feel it necessary to state there was no intention to reflect upon the acts of any one engaged in this praiseworthy cause; but as there is now a regularly authorized committee to whom has been confided the charge of the Clothing and Dry Goods Departments, to prevent the clashing with other committees, we deem it advisable to give public notice of the same, and we hope to show by our exertions that the great interests involved in securing a large subscription have not been neglected.

MAX STADLER,
Chairman of the Clothing Committee.

EXTRA DRY CABINET OF MOET & CHANDON.
THE BEST DRY CHAMPAGNE.
For sale with the leading dealers in wines
ANTHONY OECHS,
Sole agent for the United States.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES, DROPSY, Gravel, Calculus, Gout, Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Prostate Gland, Premature Prostration, Organic Debility, and Chronic Affections, (incurable by general practitioners.) Two pamphlets, explaining their successful treatment by Nature's Specific, Bethesda Mineral Spring Water, and Dr. A. HAWLEY HEATH, the author and proprietor, free to any address. Depot and reception rooms, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—See his trademark, "Asahel, Made of God," on all packages.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe for the week ending SATURDAY, Oct. 23, 1875, will close at this office as follows: On WEDNESDAY at 6 A. M., on THURSDAY at 11:30 A. M., and on SATURDAY at 10 and 11:30 A. M.

T. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counselor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4 New-York.
N. B.—Special attention paid to settling "estates," conveyancing, and City and country collection.

DON'T LOSE YOUR HAIR!—CHEVALIER'S LIFE FOR THE HAIR restores gray hair perfectly, stops its falling at once, increases its growth rapidly, and makes the hair beautiful.

BRAINERD, ARMSTRONG & CO., MANUfacturers of sewing silk machine twist, button-hole twist, and embroidery silks, 469 Broadway, N. Y., 301 Market st., Philadelphia.

DISEASES OF MEN A SPECIALTY.—HENRY A. DANIELS, M. D., No. 144 Lexington av., near 29th st. Hours, 8 to 3.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

SIXTH EDITION.

THE BEECHER CASE—WHAT ARE THE FACTS?

The SIXTH edition of the REVIEW of the EVIDENCE in the BEECHER TRIAL, which originally appeared in THE NEW-YORK TIMES of July 3. The facts in the celebrated case are for the first time presented in a brief yet exhaustive form. The evidence of Mr. BEECHER'S own letters and sworn statements has been carefully analyzed, and references are given to "Abbott's Official Report" of the trial, so far as that work has yet appeared. The quotations from the evidence and letters have been thoroughly verified, some corrections have been made, and an important comparison between the letters of Mr. BEECHER, Mrs. TILTON, and Mrs. MORSE has been added. Every reference to documents or testimony has been carefully compared with the official copies.

The pamphlet may be had at the offices of THE NEW-YORK TIMES, No. 41 Park row and No. 1,257 Broadway; of Mr. Brentano, No. 39 Union square, and of the American News Company, No. 121 Nassau st.

Price 25 cents. Sent to any address by post for the same price.

THE GREAT COMIC SENSATION OF THE YEAR!—JOSH BILLINGS' ALMINAX for 1876. CARLETON & CO., publishers. Everybody buying it.

39 UNION SQUARE. 39

AUGUST BRENTANO begs to inform the public that he has constantly in stock all the Newest Publications of the Messrs. HARPER & BROTHERS, D. APPLETON & CO., J. B. LIPPINCOTT & CO., G. P. PUTNAM'S SONS, DODD & MEAD, G. W. CARLETON & CO., ROBERTS BROTHERS, A. D. F. RANDOLPH & CO., T. B. PETERSON & BROTHERS, PORTER & COATES, J. R. OSGOOD & CO., MACMILLAN & CO., GEORGE ROUTLEDGE & SONS, SCRIBNER, WELFORD & ARMSTRONG, SHELDON & CO., DICK & FITZGERALD, LITTLE, BROWN & CO., HURD & HOUGHTON, CASSEL, PETTER & GALPIN, ESTES & LAURIAT, and all other Publishers of repute, at the very earliest moment of their issue from the press.
BRENTANO'S LITERARY EMPORIUM,
39 UNION SQUARE, NEW-YORK. 39

BRET HARTE'S NOVEL, "GABRIEL CONROY,"
Begins in "Scribner's Monthly" for November. The opening is said by the critics to be very powerful. It is a terrible picture of a starving camp. This is the author's first novel, and it is expected to attract wide attention, both in this country and in Europe. The edition of November "Scribner" will be 75,000 copies, to be issued Oct. 20.

OUT OF THE DEEP.
MRS. HENRY WOOD'S GREAT NOVEL.
Paper, 75 cents. Cloth, $1 50.
A story worthy of the author of "East Lynne." For sale at the book stores. Mailed, post-paid, on receipt of price, by WILLIAM F. GILL & CO., Publishers, Boston, Mass.

ANNOUNCEMENT!—JOSH BILLINGS' great ALMINAX for 1876 ready this week, and going like wildfire. CARLETON & CO.

DYSPEPSIA AND DISEASES OF THE LIVER.—J. J. Spreng, M. D., late member New-York Academy of Medicine, treats Dyspepsia and Liver Diseases as an exclusive specialty. Residence, No. 201 West 22d st. An interesting pamphlet mailed on receipt of twenty cents.

JOSH BILLINGS' COMIC ALMINAX FOR 1876 ready this week. G. W. CARLETON & CO., publishers, New-York. Price 25 cents.

SCIENCE IN STORY, FUN! PICTURES! SCIENCE! SAMMY AND SPONSIE.
Dr. E. B. FOOTE'S new work now ready. Five vols.

POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN CENTRAL COMMITTEE will meet, on TUESDAY EVENING, 19th inst., at 8 o'clock, at Republican Hall, in 33d st., near Broadway. By order. JOEL W. MASON, President.
GEORGE W. LYON, WILLIAM HERRING, Secretaries.

The Executive Committee will meet at the same place at 7:30 o'clock on the same evening.
JACOB M. PATTERSON, JR., Chairman.
GEORGE W. LYON, Secretary.

THE COMMITTEE APPOINTED BY THE Republican Central Committee will receive applications for naturalization at No. 25 Chambers st., basement, from now until Oct. 22, 1875. Tickets can be obtained from the officers of the different Assembly District Associations. ED. WERTHEIMER, Chairman.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will meet at Head-quarters, No. 352 West 35th st., THIS EVENING at 8 o'clock. Speeches by Major J. J. COUCH and Col. F. S. LAMBERT. HENRY G. LEASK, President.
BENJ. F. ANDERSON, Secretary.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

THE UP-TOWN OFFICE OF THE TIMES.

The up-town office of THE TIMES is located at **No. 1,257 Broadway, bet. 31st and 32d sts.** Open daily, Sundays included, from 4 A. M. to 9 P. M. Subscriptions received, and copies of THE TIMES for sale.

ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

EUREKA HORSE-BLANKET COMPANY, NO. 33 MERCER ST., Are offering at retail Lined and Unlined Stable Blankets, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN KERSEY BLANKETS, English and American Dress Suits, SWEATING BLANKETS AND HOODS, All-wool Road and Truck Blankets, Truck Blankets of all qualities, AMERICAN AND ENGLISH LAP-RUGS, At their Wholesale Price List. ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

SADDLERS' GOODS, Including READY-MADE HORSE BLANKETS, suitable for stable and out-door use; also Fancy Dress Blankets; also Wagon, Sweat, Rain, and Truck Blankets; Carriage Robes in the cheapest and finest qualities. W. CLARK'S celebrated patent HORSE CLIPPERS. Prices largely reduced. HARMER, HAYS & CO., No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—A LIGHT BAY, WELL-BRED HORSE, sixteen and a half hands, fine stepper, used to the City. Address, stating price and particulars, H. J., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

A STABLE TO LET, WITH FIVE STALLS on the ground floor; good coach-room, and a large loft over stable; 13th st., between 5th av. and Broadway. Inquire of M. CURLEY, No. 111 East 13th st., near 4th av.

TO LET—ONE OF THE BEST PRIVATE STABLES in the City; six stalls; rooms for coachman; first-class location; possession immediately. Apply at YATES', No. 888 6th av.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF ALL KINDS of winter carriages, new and second hand, at M. CURLEY'S Carriage Factory, Nos. 109, 111, and 113 East 13th st., near 4th av.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

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ADVERTISEMENTS RECEIVED UNTIL 9 P. M.

AT THE SWEDISH SERVANTS' OFFICE, No. 108 East 27th st., first-class Swedish, German, and French servants; all Protestants; female and male. MAURICE LINDQUIST, (Swede,) Proprietor.

AT JACQUIN'S FRENCH BUREAU, NO. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts., formerly No. 621, a selection of first-class Swedish, French, German, and English servants.

AT PELTON & CO.'S, NO. 645 6TH AV., formerly with Bedell, competent and reliable servants, well recommended, both Protestant and Catholic, for City and country.

BOARDING-HOUSES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS, AND OTHERS supplied with capable Protestant and Catholic help at CARPENTER'S, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat, tidy young girl who understands her duties thoroughly; is a clean, orderly chamber-maid, and a good waitress; understands the care and cleaning of silver, glassware, &c.; has good recommendations. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS, OR Laundress.—By a respectable girl as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or to do laundry work alone in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 608 2d av., between 33d and 34th sts., third floor.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A neat German girl; is a thoroughly-experienced chamber-maid and first-class waitress; no objection to assist with the washing and ironing, if required; has excellent reference; City or country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 East 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A SCOTCH GIRL, MOST obliging, to do chamber-work and waiting, who knows her work; understands perfectly care of silver and dining-room; is glad to learn ladies' ways; has long references. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable young girl, (Protestant,) as chamber-maid and waitress, or laundress; understands her business thoroughly; is honest, willing, obliging, and has best of references. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 29 East 37th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND NURSE AND PLAIN sewing.—By a young woman; is an experienced chamber-maid and very fond of children, and can do plain sewing; can furnish good City reference. Apply at No. 136 West 55th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid; has no objection to take care of a grown child; best City reference from last place. Call at or address by note No. 342 East 16th st.; ring third bell.

CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH girl, with good reference, to do chamber-work and waiting or sewing; runs a machine, and sews very neatly by hand; references; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE young woman as first-class chamber-maid and laundress, or chamber-maid and seamstress, or first-class waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a respectable Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress or chamber-maid and seamstress; good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 337 West 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY NEAT YOUNG English Protestant woman as chamber-maid and to do plain sewing; is a thorough chamber-maid and a very neat hand sewer; has unexceptionable City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' City reference. Address M. C., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chambermaid, or waitress, or minding children; has good reference. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A respectable young woman as chamber-maid and laundress in a private family; best City reference. Call at No. 10 West 33d st., present employer's.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO chamber-work and assist in minding children; is willing and obliging; has good City reference. Call or address No. 203 East 39th st., first floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG girl as chamber-maid in a private family; is a competent person; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 345 East 24th st.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid; two years' City reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 10 West 44th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS CHAMBER-maid; will assist in other work if required; willing and obliging; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and waiting, or general house-work for a private family; City reference. Call at No. 534 West 27th st., top floor.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as nurse, chamber-maid, and waitress; wages no object; has good City reference. Call for two days at No. 1,466 Broadway, between 42d and 43d sts.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or will assist with washing and sewing. Can be seen at present employer's from 10 to 12, No. 40 West 28th st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do chamber-work and assist in washing; nine years' reference from last place. Call at No. 317 West 36th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND LAUNDRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl; good references. Can be seen at No. 742 3d av.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS GERMAN chamber-maid and waitress; best City reference. Call at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY a young woman as chamber-maid and seamstress. Call for two days at No. 49 West 19th st.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant young woman as first-class chamber-maid and sewer; will be found willing and obliging; in nice private family; best of City reference. Address I. A., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE young girl as chamber-maid and waitress, or as chamber-maid and seamstress; three years' City references from last employer. Call at No. 315 West 41st st., top bell.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A respectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a small private family; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 64 East 41st st., near Park av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS, &c.—By a young woman as chamber-maid and waitress; is willing to make herself generally useful, and has best City reference from her last place. Apply at No. 56 West 28th st., near 6th av.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young Protestant girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family, or would go as parlor-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring the fourth bell.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A LADY GOING TO Europe, for a girl, as chamber-maid; she is a good worker, neat, honest, sober, and industrious, and willing to make herself useful. Call at No. 139 5th av., between the hours of 12 and 4 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl to do chamber-work and plain sewing or take care of children; best references. Call at No. 243 West 18th st., second floor, rear.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—IN A private family, by a neat and very competent girl, with good City reference; is willing and obliging. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—A REspectable young girl as chamber-maid and waitress in a private family; City reference. Call at No. 141 West 39th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND FINE LAUNDRESS, or as Chamber-maid and Seamstress.—By a neat and very competent girl, with good City reference. Call or address 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—IN A PRIVATE FAMily; as chamber-maid, or would wait on a lady and sew; is a thoroughly-competent person; first-class City reference. Call at No. 175 7th av., near 21st st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A young girl as chamber-maid and waitress; three years' reference. Call at No. 316 West 39th st., third floor, room No. 10.

CHAMBER-MAID OR PARLOR-MAID.—By a Swedish young girl as chamber-maid or parlor-maid. Call at 1,333 3d av., between 53d and 54th sts.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR general house-work.—By an English Protestant woman, highly respectable and well recommended, as a good family cook; meats, &c.; a good bread and biscuit baker; understands milk and butter; can do and is willing to do general house-work; will go any distance in the country. Apply at Bookham's No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO young girls, together or separate, one as excellent cook; understands all kinds of cooking; is an elegant bread and biscuit baker; would assist with coarse washing; the other as excellent chamber-maid and waitress; no objection to the country; good City and country references. Call at No. 134 West 28th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID.—BY TWO PROTestant girls, clever, competent, and obliging; both young and strong; together; good cook and laundress, and chamber-maid and waitress; are both good laundresses; City or country; wages less an object than a comfortable home. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN "WHOM we know and can recommend" as A1 family cook; would take a place in City or country; is a superior bread and biscuit baker; makes delicious soups and pastry; bones and lards; undoubted reference from last employer. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a smart, capable girl; a reliable, economical, and trustworthy servant; excellent washer and ironer, and good cook; highly recommended; City or country. Call at No. 115 Atlantic st., Brooklyn.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMber-maid and Waitress.—By two respectable young girls, sisters, one as good cook, washer, and ironer; other as waitress and chamber-maid; both willing and obliging; has best of City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 245 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS BOARDING-HOUSE cook; has three year's reference from last place; understands hot breads, desserts, meats, game, &c.; is willing, if duties allow, to assist with laundry; strictly temperate; City reference. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

COOK AND ASSIST IN WASHING.—BY A respectable woman as excellent family cook; makes all kinds of nice soups, desserts, jellies, preserves, &c., and will assist in the washing and ironing; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway. Inquire for L. M.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong young woman as good family cook; is a good bread and biscuit baker; makes nice soups and desserts, and is a superior laundress; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK—HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO GIRLS, Protestants; one is a capable cook and can do her work well; the other is a tidy, competent waitress, chamber-maid, and to do house-work; for City or country; have good references. Call at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK, OR COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—By a capable colored woman; is a good sober, steady, reliable woman; for City or country; is capable cook, and can also wash and iron well; has good references. Can be seen at the Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A strong German young woman; understands American and English cooking thoroughly; makes excellent bread and biscuit, soups, desserts, &c., and is a first-class washer and ironer; best City reference. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

COOK, OR COOK AND ASSIST WITH WASHing.—By a very respectable young woman as thorough cook; meats, game, pastries, soups, &c.; good baker; will assist with washing; neat and obliging; country or City; best testimonials. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant to do cooking, washing, and ironing, or would do the general work in a private family; City or country; makes bread, desserts, &c., and can do any kind of washing and ironing. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

COOK.—BY A WELSH PROTESTANT WOMAN, highly recommended by the best families in the City, that she was with for a long time; can do all kinds of cooking; meats, game, soups, fowls, fish, pastry, side dishes; excellent baker; country or City. Can be seen at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG WOMAN, EXPErienced in French and English cooking and all branches; best testimonials; economical and good-tempered. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY COOK, WHO thoroughly understands the Spanish, French, and American cooking; all kinds of meats and pastry; is a good dessert cook. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway. French Office.

COOK, AND TO WASH AND IRON AND Bake—Or would do house-work in an American family; City or country; by a steady, faithful woman, who lived fourteen years in one family. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; is an excellent baker; understands all sorts of meats, pastry, and jellies; best City reference. Call at No 204 East 15th st., near 3d av.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN WHO UNderstands all kinds of family cooking, baking, poultry, game, and desserts; would assist with washing; City or country; best of references. Call at No. 307 7th av., near 28th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; thoroughly understands French and English cooking; will go for moderate wages; no objection to the country; has excellent recommendations. Address Mary, Box No. 245 *Times* Office.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR House-worker.—By an industrious woman who has good references and is a fair cook, good laundress, and would do house-work in a small family. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

COOK, HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A CAPABLE, tidy colored girl, for City or country; competent and used to all kinds of house-work; has good references. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK AND HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GOOD, tidy German girl for City or country; used to all kinds of house-work; good at washing and ironing. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st.

COOK.—BY A FRENCH WOMAN AS A1 FAMILY cook; understands meat and pastry thoroughly, and can furnish unexceptionable reference; wages from $20 to $25. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands her business thoroughly; will assist with the coarse washing; City or country; best City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st., near 7th av., first floor.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WHO CAN DO all kinds of family cooking, baking, &c.; soups, pastries, jellies, side dishes, &c.; City references from parties who can be seen. Can be seen at Odell's, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PROTESTant woman as first-class cook; understands cooking in all its branches; has excellent references; no objections to the country. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REliable young woman who is a good cook; makes good bread, biscuit, pastries, &c.; is also a good washer and ironer; has best City reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., (late of 11th st.)

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS COOK, who thoroughly understands cooking in all its branches; is an excellent baker; best City references. Call at No. 85 Greenwich av.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly. Apply at present employer's, from 10 A. M. till 2 P. M. No. 219 West 45th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman in a private family; is an excellent cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Can be seen for two days at 497 7th av., near 37th st.

COOK.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS GOOD COOK in a private family; would assist with washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 156 East 42d st.

COOK, &c.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COOK, &c.; is a good baker, and is willing to assist in the coarse washing; best of references; in City or country. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

COOK.—AS THOROUGH GOOD COOK AND LAUNdress, by a neat, faithful young woman, with excellent up-town reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS COOK IN a private family; is a good baker, and is willing to do the coarse washing and ironing; has good City reference from her last place. Call at 359 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is willing to assist with the washing; has no objections to go in the country; has good City reference. Call at No. 230 West 29th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS COOK; IS an excellent baker; understands meats, soups, and jellies; City or country; good reference. Call at No. 404 West 32d st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference; no objection to the coarse washing. Can be seen at No. 44 East 32d st.

COOK.—BY A THOROUGH GOOD COOK IN A private family, City or country, by a steady, faithful woman, with good City reference. Call at or address No. 783 8th av., in the confectionery.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND ECONOMICAL woman as first-class cook in a private family; good baker; best City reference. Call at No. 156 West 41st st., near Broadway.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS good plain cook, and assist with washing and ironing; best City reference from last place. Call at No. 174 7th av., between 20th and 21st sts.

COOK.—BY AN EXCELLENT COOK, OR TO COOK, wash, and iron, in a small family; City or country; City references. Apply at No. 107 West 49th st., Mrs. Weir's office.

COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT WOMAN as cook; thoroughly understands her business; good City reference. Apply at No. 390 6th av., after 10 o'clock, for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; is an excellent maker of bread, cake, soups, and pastries; has first-class City reference. Apply at No. 82 West 15th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS COOK; will do part or the whole washing of a small family; is willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 441 West 31st st.

COOK.—BY A LADY, FOR HER PLAIN COOK. Call for two days at No. 13 East 34th st.

COOK.—BY A COOK WHO UNDERSTANDS HER business in all its branches, and can furnish the best of City references. Call at No. 250 East 22d st., between 2d and 3d avs.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; can be highly recommended as to capability and sobriety; has best of City reference. Call at No. 205 West 27th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young girl in a private family to cook, wash, and iron; is a good plain cook. Apply at her present employer's, No. 307 East 18th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A nice, tidy woman as cook, washer, and ironer; best of references. Call at No. 24 Thames st., for two days.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED WOMAN in a private family as first-class cook. Call at No. 214 West 29th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; BEST OF CITY reference given. Call for two days at No. 314 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands baking and pastry; best City references. Apply at No. 250 West 41st st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS GOOD cook; no objection to assist in washing; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 13 West 44th st.

COOK, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS cook; willing to assist in washing; best City reference. Call at No. 137 West 25th st.; ring No. 1 bell.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; good reference. Call at No. 232 East 24th st., first floor.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS COOK; has nine years' reference from her last employer. Call at No. 150 West 28th st., first floor, front room.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER—CHAMBER-maid and Nurse.—By two respectable girls, sisters, one as a good plain cook and good washer and ironer; the other as chamber-maid and nurse; good City reference. Call for two days at No. 946 8th av., corner 56th st.

COOK.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook; gives best references; neat, clean, and good-tempered; does no washing; is economical; speaks good English. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

COOK—CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—BY TWO SISters; one to do cooking, washing, and ironing; the other to do chamber-work and waiting; have two and a half years' City reference from their last place. Call for two days at No. 510 West 36th st.

COOK—WAITRESS.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE women, one as cook, competent in every respect, and the other as waitress; fully accomplished in every respect; best City reference. Apply at No. 324 East 36th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands French and American cooking; no objection to a hotel or boarding-house; best reference. Call at No. 329 3d av., between 24th and 25th sts.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE SWEDISH GIRL AS cook; understands cooking in all its branches; soups, meats, vegetables; is an excellent bread and biscuit baker. Call at Swedish Servants' Office, No. 203 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A Protestant woman as good cook, washer, and ironer in a private family; is also a good housekeeper; City reference from last place. Call for two days at No. 403 East 22d st., third floor, front.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; thoroughly understands her business; best City reference from last employer. Call at No. 116 West 50th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A competent young woman as good cook, washer, and ironer; best City reference. Call at No. 117 West 11th st.; ring fourth bell.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK, WHO THORoughly understands French and American cooking; can give unexceptionable references. Address No. 18 East 27th st.

COOK.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class cook in a private family; excellent pastry baker; first-class City reference. Call at No. 161 West 27th st., room No. 13.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN; THOROUGH cook and good baker; no objection to the country; good reference. Call for two days at No. 134 West 17th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable young girl as plain cook; is a good washer and ironer; good City reference. Call or address No. 551 2d av., top floor.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 38 West 13th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable woman as cook, washer, and ironer; private family preferred. Call at No. 202 West 16th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; FULLY COMpetent in all its branches; best City reference. Call at No. 124 East 38th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A young woman to cook, wash, and iron; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 211 East 28th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS GOOD COOK in a private family; best City reference. Apply for two days at No. 128 West 40th st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS FIRST-class cook in a private family; good City reference. Can be seen from 9 A. M. till 2 P. M. at 44 East 32d st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—IN A private family, by a respectable girl; best references. Call at or address No. 238 Henry st.

COOK.—BY A PROFESSED COOK IN A PRIVATE family; understands soups, meats, boning, larding, fancy cooking, side dishes; reference from highest families in City. Address S. J. S., Box No. 325 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COOK, &c.—AT PRESENT EMPLOYER'S, NO. 40 5th av., as cook and to assist with washing and ironing; an excellent worker, and will be well recommended.

COOK.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PERSON AS COOK in a private family. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 115 East 34th st.

DOMESTIC HELP FOR ALL CAPACITIES, MALE AND FEMALE, of every nationality, constantly on hand at **ODELL'S BUREAU,** NO. 109 WEST 34TH ST., CORNER BROADWAY.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESS-maker and seamstress in a private family; thoroughly understands cutting and fitting for ladies' and children's dresses; can sew on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; wishes a few more engagements to go out by the day. Call at No. 453 7th av.

DISH-WASHERS.—BY TWO GIRLS IN A HOtel or restaurant as dish-washers; will make themselves useful. Call at No. 241 West 18th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

For Respectable Servants Call at **J. MORISON'S** First-class Servants' Exchange, No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av., west side.

HOUSE-KEEPER OR COMPANION.—BY A middle-aged American lady, a position as housekeeper, or companion and nurse to an invalid lady; no objection to go to any of the Southern States. Address Mrs. Waldron, No. 144 Fulton st.

HOUSE-KEEPER.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN OF several years' experience; thoroughly competent to fulfill any position of trust. Call or address M. G., No. 39 East 30th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG SWEDE GIRL for general work; is a good cook; makes bread, biscuit, cooks meats, &c., and can do any kind of washing and ironing; references; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., up stairs, over shoe store.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG girl, about eighteen, to do house-work and make herself generally useful; is smart, active, and tidy; low wages; good references; City or country. Can be seen at the Protestant Home Bureau, No. 138 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, COMPETENT, willing girl as good plain cook and laundress; has best of City reference. Call or address No. 951 6th av., second door above 53d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO DO general house-work for a small private family; good City reference. Call at No. 1,215 3d av., corner 70th st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl to do general house-work; City or country. Call at No. 247 Bowery.

HOUSE-MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant girl as house-maid and waitress; good City reference. Call for two days at 241 West 22d st.

HOUSE-CLEANING AND LAUNDRESS.—A respectable woman wishes to go out to do house-cleaning by the day, or will take washing at her own residence; good reference. Call at No. 490 6th av., first floor, front.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON just returned from Europe, speaking French fluently, as lady's maid; is a first-class hair-dresser, and dress-maker; is willing to travel; the best of City reference. Call at No. 525 6th av., between 31st and 32d sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN YOUNG woman with very best City references; dresses hair; cuts and fits; runs several machines; as ladies' maid with present employer, and wants a really first-class place; City or country. Apply at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young girl as lady's maid and seamstress, in a private family; has the best of City reference; understands all kinds of family sewing; is a good operator. Address Lady's Maid, Box No. 297 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as lady's maid and seamstress; understands hairdressing; is a good seamstress and operator; or care of growing children; has seven years' City reference from her last place. Apply at Pelton's, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN GIRL; very tidy, obliging, and ready to learn a lady's ways; as child's nurse, or chamber-maid and waitress; is active, good tempered, and will work for low wages; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A FRENCH PERSON WHO understands cutting and fitting perfectly; is a good milliner and trimmer; has three years' reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A NORTH GERMAN GIRL AS lady's maid or nursing governess for children; best of City references. Call at or address No. 368 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—BY A YOUNG GIRL TO wait on a lady, or would take care of children; is an experienced hair-dresser; best City reference. Apply at No. 324 West 41st st.

LADY'S MAID OR SEAMSTRESS.—BY A French woman, with excellent recommendations, as lady's maid or seamstress. Address C. M., No. 22 West 44th st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN English Protestant woman, about thirty, to wait on a lady; can do all kinds of sewing, cut, fit, operate, dress-make; dress hair neatly in different styles; also experienced nurse; highest testimonials; country or City. Call at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A young woman as lady's maid and seamstress; cuts, fits, dresses hair, or will travel; highest City reference. Call for two days at No. 324 East 21st st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A THOROUGH, FIRST-CLASS laundress, in a private family, with the best of reference; has lived in one place the last nine years, and left on account of the family giving up housekeeping. Address C. D., Box No. 301 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young woman as first-class laundress; flutes, puffs, polishes, &c., and can do up all kinds of ladies' fineries; will also do chamber-work if required; can furnish the very best reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A NEW-ENGLAND WOMAN, with first-class references, to cook, wash, and iron; makes bread, biscuit, desserts, &c.; is an excellent laundress, and wants a steady place; City or country; good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, AND LAUNdress, or Fine Washer.—By a highly respectable and most excellent laundress; French fluting, box plaiting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine work in the neatest manner; very best reference; country or City. Call at Bookham's, 307 4th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS SWEDE GIRL as laundress or laundress and chamber-maid; is neat, young, strong, and willing; has good reference; can take a place at once, and wages moderate; City or country. Call at No. 366 6th av., near 23d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG Protestant woman as first-class laundress in a private family; thoroughly understands fluting and doing up fine muslins, laces, &c.; has excellent City references. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands all kinds of fluting; will go out by the day or take home the work; gentlemen's or family washing. Call at No. 571 3d av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, gentlemen's or families' washing; is willing to go by day; is a competent hand. Call at No. 210 East 63d st., near 3d av., 3d bell.

LAUNDRESS.—WANTS A FEW LADIES' AND gentlemen's fine washing at home, or will go out by the day; best City reference given. Call or address Laundress, No. 233 East 37th st., basement.

LAUNDRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a young girl as laundress and chamber-maid; good City reference. Call at No. 109 West 46th st.; ring fourth bell, west side.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a private family; willing to assist in chamber-work; best City reference. Address Laundress, Box 315 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WIDOW TO do the washing for gentlemen, or go out by the day; best City reference. Call for Mrs. Benton, No. 253 1st av., between 14th and 15th sts., second floor, back.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; willing to assist with chamber-work; has good City reference. Call at No. 231 East 54th st., two pair of stairs, back room.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH YOUNG WOMAN as first-class laundress in a private family; good reference. Address M. A., Box No. 275 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; best reference. Inquire at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS first-class laundress; four years' reference from her last place. Call at No. 217 West 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG woman as laundress in a private family; good reference. Call for two days at No. 145 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS in a small private family; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 18 East 38th st.

LAUNDRESS, CHAMBER-MAID, OR NURSE.—By a Swedish mother and daughter, speaking English; mother is a very superior laundress, strong, good disposition; daughter does chamber-work, assist in ironing, and take care of children. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A SWEDISH WOMAN AS first-class laundress; the best testimonials for competency and good character; several years' experience; strong and willing. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; understands puffing, fluting, &c.; in a private family; good City reference. Address A. M., Box No. 299 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

LAUNDRESS, &C.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMan to go out by the day to do washing and ironing; is a good house-cleaner; perfect satisfaction given. Call for two days at No. 342 East 23d st., first floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; understands French fluting, plaiting, puffing; does up all kinds of finery of ladies' and gentlemen's linens neatly; best City reference. Call at No. 129 West 19th st., second floor, front rooms.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED woman to do gentlemen's or families' washing and ironing by the week or month. Call at No. 129 West 26th st. Mrs. Lomax.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class laundress; understands her business; has best City reference. Call at 64 East 41st st., Park av.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS laundress and to assist in chamber-work; good City reference. Call or address No. 224 East 34th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN TO take in ladies' and gentlemen's fine washing to her own home; City reference. Call at 211 West 35th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS LAUNDRESS; would do washing at her own house or go out by the day; best City reference. Call at 203 East 22d st.

LAUNDRESS.—MRS. TURNER WOULD LIKE some gentlemen's or families' washing by month or dozen; best City reference. Call or address No. 113 West 52d st., rear.

MAID, OR NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—By a North German young woman with unexceptionable City testimonials, who understands hair-dressing thoroughly; can cut and fit, and is an excellent seamstress, or would take care of one or two grown children. Can be seen at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway. Inquire for M.

MAID.—BY A FIRST-CLASS FRENCH MAID; IS A good hair-dresser and dress-maker; no objection to traveling; City reference. Address J., Box No. 291 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

MAID.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON, AS MAID to an aged lady; has the very best of City reference. Call at No. 112 West 19th st., near 6th av.

NEW-YORK COLORED MISSION EMPLOYMENT OFFICE.—Help for City or country. No. 135 West 30th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, OR CHAMber-maid.—By a young woman, who understands the care of small or grown children; is an experienced chamber-maid and a good seamstress; would like a place in a private family; can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT YOUNG WOMAN AS thorough infant's nurse; is capable of taking sole charge and bringing it up by the bottle; excellent City reference given; wages not so much an object as a good home; a young infant a specialty; no objection to the country. Call at No. 107 West 18th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RELIABLE German young woman; is a first-class seamstress and very experienced nurse; willing to make herself generally useful; has best City reference; no objection to the country. Apply at Mrs. Lowe's, No. 131 13th st., between 3d and 4th avs.

NURSE.—BY AN INFANT'S NURSE; CAN TAKE entire charge, both day and night, and bring up on the bottle if required; a Protestant, and good sewer; can give good City reference. Call for two days at No. 414 7th av., between 32d and 33d sts., in the grocery store.

NURSE.—BY A STEADY RESPECTABLE WOMAN as infant's nurse; understands her business thoroughly; best City reference from last place. Address Nurse, Box No. 304 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND CHAMBER-WORK.—BY A smart, active young girl, lately landed; is willing to make herself generally useful; understands the care of children and chamber-work. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, the French Office.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GERMAN young woman as nurse to grown children; is an excellent seamstress; good reference. Address E. N., Box No. 289 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PERSON as nurse or nursery governess; can take full charge in sickness or instruction; will help with all kinds of family sewing; Brooklyn reference. All letters attended to; seen at No. 491 Court st., Brooklyn.

NURSE.—BY A FIRST-CLASS NURSE; CAN TAKE the entire charge of a baby; is neat and obliging; will go South; very best City references for honesty and capability. Apply at No. 224 East 35th st.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as infant's nurse; understands her business in every branch in the care of an infant; best City reference. Call for two days at 513 6th av., in the store.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED AND RELIABLE monthly nurse, at present disengaged; best references from physicians and ladies. Call or address Nurse, No. 315 West 43d st.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT NURSE; CAN TAKE full charge of an infant or grown children; can sew and willing to assist; best of City reference; will go to any part. Call for two days at No. 223 East 31st st.

NURSE AND SEWING.—AS NURSE; CAN take the entire charge of an infant from its birth, and is a neat sewer; two years' reference from last place. Call or address No. 382 3d av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPEtent person as nurse and seamstress; the best of City references. Can be seen from 10 o'clock at No. 227 West 35th st.

NURSE, OR CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITress.—Is neat and obliging; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at Mrs. Weir's office, No. 107 West 49th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED LADY AS NURSE, or nurse to an invalid; reference from first-class physicians and ladies. Call on or address Nurse, No. 223 West 31st st.; basement bell.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT AS nurse to an invalid lady, or would take care of a grown child, with light chamber-work and sewing. Apply or address No. 332 6th av.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A PROTestant girl as nurse and seamstress; best of reference from last employers. Call at No. 10 East 27th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl as nurse and chamber-maid, or as nurse; best City reference. Call or address No. 285 7th av.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT woman as infant's nurse; fully capable of taking care from its birth; good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 258 West 19th st.

NURSE, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL AS nurse; would sew if required; can be highly recommended. Call at No. 15 Gramercy Park.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG FRENCH girl as nurse for growing children. Call at No. 117 West 26th st., room No. 10.

NURSE.—BY AN ENGLISH MONTHLY NURSE IMmediate employment; refers to first-class families and physicians. Address Mrs. Harper, No. 75 3d av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTant woman as nurse to an invalid lady, or take care of one or two growing children; is also capable of assisting with housekeeping or sewing; best of City references. Call or address Annie, No. 214 Madison av., corner 36th st.

NURSE, SEAMSTRESS, AND CHAMBER-MAID.—By a Swedish girl; eighteen months' reference from her last place; is neat, patient with children; can sew by machine; speaks English; City or country. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, No. 108 East 27th st.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A REspectable young woman as nurse and seamstress; can do all sorts of fancy needle-work, or would do chamber-work and waiting; best City references. Call at or address, for two days, No. 344 West 36th st., between 8th and 9th avs.; ring the bell.

NURSE.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS CHILD'S nurse and plain seamstress; willing and obliging; three and a half years' reference from last employer. Address A. G., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG woman as nurse and seamstress; can take entire charge of a babe, if required; excellent City reference. Call or address No. 118 West 16th st., between 6th and 7th avs., over grocery.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE MIDDLE-AGED woman as nurse to take care of grown children; understands all kinds of family sewing; six years' reference from last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 974 3d av.

NURSE.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN AS NURSE, who understands the care of an infant from its birth and bringing up on the bottle; City reference. Can be seen at No. 471 6th av., in the hair store.

NURSE.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL AS baby's nurse and seamstress; three years' City reference from last employer. Inquire at No. 315 West 41st st.; ring top bell.

NURSE.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT AS NURSE for grown children; operates on several machines; best of City references. Call for two days at No. 302 West 42d st.

NURSE.—AN EXPERIENCED AND CULTIVATED lady will serve as monthly nurse. Address O. R., Box No. 270 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

NURSE.—BY A MONTHLY NURSE; FIRST-CLASS references. Address Mrs. Harper, No. 75 3d av.

OFFICE CLEANING.—BY A RESPECTABLE woman to take charge of cleaning a gentleman's office; is willing to work; reference. Call at No. 248 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY an experienced seamstress and dress-maker; understands trimming; would like to go out by the day or week or take work home; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's sewing-machine; City reference. Call on or address Mrs. M. Johnson, No. 413 1st av., between 24th and 25th sts., Room No. 8.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-class seamstress in a private family; understands dress-making thoroughly and all branches of family sewing; is an experienced operator on Wheeler & Wilson machine; can furnish her own machine if required; would go by the day or week. Call at present employer's, No. 46 West 50th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WOMAN who is a thorough seamstress; is a quick, neat sewer by hand, and can operate on sewing machine; no objection to assist with chamber-work; best reference. Call at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant girl as seamstress and assist with chamber-work or with children; understands all kinds of family sewing; operates on machine and at embroidery; good City reference. Call at No. 310 West 44th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A WOMAN, A PERMANENT place as seamstress and dress-maker; can cut, fit, and operate on Wheeler & Wilson machine; no objection to the country; good City reference. Call at No. 208 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS in a private family; can cut, fit, and trim ladies' and children's dresses in the latest style, and can do all kinds of family sewing. Call for two days at No. 1,187 Broadway, corner 28th st., store.

SEAMSTRESS AND NURSE.—BY A YOUNG American girl; never lived out before; to sew and take care of children or light chamber-work; can operate on the machine; City or country. Call or address No. 215 East 25th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND MAID.—AS SEAMSTRESS and maid; an elderly lady preferred; would take charge of the linen and assist in housekeeping; best City reference. Call for two days at 113 West 28th st.

SEAMSTRESS, OR WAITRESS AND Chamber-maid.—By a young girl as seamstress, or waitress and chamber-maid; best City reference. Call at No. 296 7th av.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY a respectable young girl as seamstress and chamber-maid in a private family; willing and obliging; good City reference. Call at No. 31 East 35th st.

SEAMSTRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY an English Protestant, as seamstress and chamber-maid. Address M. S., Box No. 323 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A YOUNG AMERICAN girl as seamstress; can operate on Wheeler & Wilson's machine; understands dressmaking, but don't cut; would assist with chamber-work or tend a child; reference. Address A. J., Box No. 252 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTestant woman as family seamstress and assist in chamber-work or wait on an invalid lady, and make herself useful in the duties of a house; no objections to the country. Apply for two days at No. 510 3d av., corner of 34th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WHO CAN CUT AND FIT; wishes work by the day or week; best City reference. Call at No. 60 West 36th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A Protestant young woman, with nine years' reference, as thorough waitress or chamber-maid, or would do both in a small private family. Can be seen until suited at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway; inquire for M. M.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, TIDY, WILLING, AND obliging young woman; would like a place as first-class waitress; understands cleaning silver, getting up salads, tend furnace, and can take a man's place; superior City reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner Broadway.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT AND TIDY YOUNG woman as first-class waitress; understands the care of silver and courses of a dinner perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has best City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG PERson (Swedish Protestant) as waitress in a hotel or first-class dining-saloon; is honest, willing and obliging, and well recommended. Address N. P., Box No. 311 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT YOUNG WOMan as first-class waitress; willing to assist in chamber-work if required; best City reference. Address Waitress, Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITRESS.—BY A HIGHLY RECOMMENDED Protestant waitress who thoroughly understands her duties; can take full charge of a dining-room, and clean silver. Can be seen at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

WAITRESS.—BY A GERMAN PROTESTANT girl as waitress; fully competent to take charge of a dining-room and silver; is industrious, honest, and very neat. Can be seen at No. 602 6th av., between 35th and 36th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as first-class waitress and chamber-maid; understands the care of silver; is willing and obliging; five years' City reference. Call for one day at No. 149 West 39th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class waitress in a private family, who thoroughly understands her business, and can furnish the best City reference from last place. Call at No. 339 7th av., between 31st and 32d sts., ring fourth bell.

WAITRESS.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS; understands her business; three and one-half years' references. Call at No. 741 6th av., between 42d and 43d sts., in fancy store.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMan as chamber-maid and waitress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; has the best of City reference. Call at or address No. 29 West 13th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG GIRL AS FIRST-CLASS waitress, or chamber-maid and to assist waiter-man; very best City references. Apply at or address No. 103 East 43d st., near 4th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS COMpetent waitress; understands the care of silver and getting up of salads; willing and obliging; good City references. Call at No. 200 East 41st st.

WAITRESS.—BY A COMPETENT WAITRESS; no objection to assist with the chamber-work if required; good City reference. Call at No. 710 3d av., second floor.

WAITRESS.—AS WAITRESS, AND WOULD ASsist with chamber-work; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 808 6th av., between 45th and 46th sts.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A young girl as waitress and chamber-maid; willing to assist with the washing; three years and a half City reference. Call at No. 251 West 17th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS WAITress in a private family; two years and a half best City reference. Address M. C., No. 342 East 21st st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A neat young woman as waitress or chamber-maid in a private family; best City reference. Call for two days at No. 36 West 30th st.

WAITRESS OR CHAMBER-MAID, &c.—By a young girl as first-class waitress, or would do chamber-work and sewing; has five years' reference from her last place. Call at 654 2d av., near 35th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A CAPABLE GIRL AS WAITress in a first-class family. Can be seen at present employer's, No. 40 5th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE GIRL AS first-class waitress; good reference. Inquire at No. 502 West 50th st.

MALES.

A MIDDLE-AGED GENTLEMAN AND wife, with the highest recommendations, desire the care of a house for the Winter in the City or vicinity. Address Faithful, Box No. 125 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER—COOK, WASHer, and Ironer.—By a respectable man and wife, in the country; the man as coachman and vegetable gardener, and would make himself generally useful; the wife to cook, wash, and iron, or would take care of a gentleman's place for the Winter; best reference. Address A. S., Box No. 232 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GROOM, AND GARDENER.—By a Protestant young man; highly respectable and well recommended, as a first-class coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; can do gardening, take entire charge of a gentleman's place; willing to make himself useful; City or country. Apply at Bookham's, No. 307 4th av., near 23d st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS MAN, (COLored;) willing and obliging; sober and honest; not afraid of work; handy around a gentleman's place in the Summer season, and a good milker; will work for moderate wages. Address No. 115 West 32d st., private stable, or E. D., Box No. 322 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT; THOROughly understands the care of horses and carriages; careful City driver; excellent groom; understands gardening if required; is willing and obliging; highly recommended. Address for two days B. R., Box 266 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN INDUSTRIous man, English, age thirty, who thoroughly understands the proper care of horses, harness, and carriages; careful, good driver, and of good appearance; milk or work in garden if required; best of reference. Address V., Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COMPETENT, TRUSTworthy man; thoroughly understands his business; four years' first-class City reference from his late employer; is a good, careful City driver; will be found willing and obliging. Call or address J. D., No. 5 East 19th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN as coachman and groom; understands the care of horses, carriages, and harness thoroughly; can be highly recommended for his ability. Address D. M., Box No. 303 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN, &c.—COOK.—BY AN ENGLISH man and wife; man as first-class coachman and vegetable gardener; aged thirty years; wife, an American, aged twenty-five, (no family,) as first-class cook; has had charge of a gentleman's place the past two years. Address T. M., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, AND USEFUL MAN.—By a well recommended young man as first-class coachman; understands the care of horses thoroughly; careful driver; will do gardening and make himself generally useful; country or City. Address H. R., No. 129 West 28th st.

COACHMAN, GARDENER, &c.—BY A MAN, aged twenty-nine years, who is willing and obliging and well recommended; can care horses and cattle, drive, milk, do farm-work, gardening, tend furnace, &c. Apply at Carpenter's, No. 108 6th av., near 9th st., late of 11th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN, SINGLE, AGE twenty-eight, lifetime experience; will be found competent and trustworthy; is a good, careful driver, and of good appearance; highest European and American references. Call on or address Thomas, harness store, No. 22 East 13th st., near Broadway.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED MAN, PROTestant; no incumbrance; thoroughly understands his business; willing and civil; satisfactory City references; is also highly recommended by last employer. Address H., 143 West 27th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; thoroughly understands his business; is willing and obliging; has good reference from last employer. Address A. B., Box No. 273 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE, COMPETENT, industrious, honest, temperate, reliable Protestant married man; useful and willing about a gentleman's place; City or country; excellent references. Address W., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN, SCOTCH; competent City driver; willing to make himself generally useful in city or country; can milk, and is strictly sober; highly recommended from last employer. Address S, Box No. 228 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A PROTESTant single man; can milk, attend to furnace, and be generally useful; has very good City reference. Address C. M., Box No. 242 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE MAN; THOROUGHly understands the care of horses and carriages; no objection to the country; first-class reference. Call or address L. K., No. 108 West 30th st., private stable.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY A REspectable German who perfectly understands his business; best references given. Call at, or address, No. 297 Bowery, harness store.

COACHMAN AND GARDENER.—BY SINGLE man; can milk, tend furnace; will be found willing and obliging; wages moderate; good reference. Address C. M., Box No. 230 *Times* Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A COACHMAN WHO THORoughly understands his business in all respects; has got the best of City reference. Call or address W. C., No. 644 6th av., harness store.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS COACHman; is a good, careful driver, and thoroughly understands the care of horses, &c.; best of references. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom and careful driver; City references. Address A. A. W., No. 127 West 28th st.; private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT MAN; UNEXceptionable reference for City or country driving. Address K. C., Box No. 223 *Times* Office, for two days.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SWISS MAN, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; unexceptionable references. Address T. H., Box No. 265 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

COACHMAN.—BY A GENTLEMAN WHO HAS DISposed of his horses, for his coachman, who has served him faithfully for years; fully competent, strictly temperate, and perfectly trustworthy. Address A. B., No. 242 6th av., rear building.

COACHMAN OR GROOM.—BY A RESPECTAble colored man as coachman or groom in City or country; understands the care of horses; can give good reference. Address C. L., No. 11 Grand st.

COACHMAN.—BY A YOUNG MARRIED ENGLISHman; thoroughly understands his business; good groom, careful driver; City reference. Address A. A. W., No. 127 West 28th st., private stable.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man; no incumbrance; twenty years' City experience; the best of reference. Address Coachman, No. 327 West 41st st.

COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN; WILLing and obliging; best of City references. Call or address H. L., No. 7 East 28th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COACHMAN; careful driver; temperate; seven years' reference from one of the most respectable families in the City. Call or address at late employer's, No. 9 West 48th st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY AN ENGLISHman; married; ten years in last place. Call or address J. J. Stittings, No. 144 5th av.

FOOTMAN AND ASSISTANT WAITER.—By a young Swede with some experience; single, strictly sober, clean, willing, industrious, and speaks English; wages a small consideration. Can be seen to-day at the Swedish Servants' Office, 108 East 27th st.

GARDENER AND FARMER.—BY A FIRST-class gardener and farmer, who thoroughly understands both branches in green-houses and graperies, the care and management of stock; married man, English, no family; would board the hands on the place, &c.; best references. Address B. S., Box No. 305 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN—COOK AND Laundress.—By an English Protestant man and wife, aged forty years, no incumbrance; man is an experienced gardener in all branches, including green-house; also can care cattle and horses, drive, &c.; wife is a very good cook and laundress; best recommendations. Apply at Carpenter's, 108 6th av., near 9th st.

GARDENER AND COACHMAN.—BY AN honest, sober, industrious Protestant married man; can milk, tend furnace, and make himself useful; has best City reference. Address Gardener, Box No. 245 *Times* Office, for two days.

GARDENER.—BY A COMPETENT GARDENER TO make himself useful about a gentleman's place; understands the care of horses and cows; references. Address Ernest, Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; thoroughly understands his business; or would like to take care of a T-cart and horses; understands clipping and singeing; good City and country reference. Call at or address his present employer's stable, No. 7 East 52d st.

GROOM.—BY A YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; UNderstands his duties, and is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Apply at No. 1,233 Broadway, French Office.

GROOM.—BY A SINGLE YOUNG MAN AS GROOM; best of references. Call, for two days, at No. 129 West 28th st., private stable, or address M. M.

NURSE OR VALET.—WITH GREAT EXPERIence in water-cure, lunacy, and all cases; first-class City references from physicians and last employer. Address E. M. C., Box No. 257 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL MAN.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED MAN, TO make himself generally useful in a gentleman's house; can attend furnace, clean shoes, and do anything; good reference. Address J. M., Box No. 296 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

USEFUL BOY.—BY A STRONG BOY, AGED SEVenteen, on a gentleman's place, or at anything for his board; City or country. Address Moore, Box No. 294 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY AN AMERICAN WAITER, SINGLE, twenty-four, in a first-class private or boarding house; City or vicinity; can speak German; undoubted character; references. Address for one week Charles A. M., Box 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FRENCH YOUNG MAN WHO understands his business as first-class private family waiter; would like a place in City or country; is willing and obliging, and can furnish good reference. Apply at Odell's Agency, No. 109 West 34th st., corner of Broadway.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE AND COMPETENT Protestant man as first-class waiter in a private family; has best of City references. Address J. M., Box No. 284 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT man as waiter in a private family; understands his business thoroughly; can give the best of City references, and can refer to his last employer. Address Macy & Co., No. 438 6th av.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family; thoroughly understands his business in every respect; several years' best City reference. Address A. F., Box No. 308 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE MAN AS WAITer in a private family; has long and satisfactory City reference; has no objection to the country. Can be seen for two days at 874 Broadway, in drug store.

WAITER.—AS FIRST-CLASS WAITER BY A MAN thoroughly competent; will be found sober, honest, and obliging; best reference. Call or address J. P., No. 166 West 32d st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN (Protestant) as first-class private waiter; has long and highly respectable City references. Address A. B. C., No. 1,213 Broadway, (florist's,) north-east corner of 30th st., for four days.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT young man as first-class waiter in a private family; good City references; City or country. Address W. A., Box No. 272 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG SCOTCH Protestant man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; has excellent City reference. Apply at Bedell's, No. 340 4th av.

WAITER—LADY'S MAID AND DRESS-maker.—By a Frenchman and wife together or separate; the man a thorough waiter and the wife a first-class lady's maid, dress-maker, and hair-dresser; good City reference. Call on or address Mme. Marhillot, No. 137 West 25th st.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG MAN AS waiter in a private family, where he would be found thoroughly efficient and obliging; would like to go to Boston, Mass.; the best of reference can be given for honesty and sobriety. Address P. C., Box No. 287 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman as first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business; strictly temperate and sober; has very good references. Address W., Box No. 271 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A RELIABLE YOUNG MAN AS first-class waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands his business in all its branches; best City reference furnished. Address J. B., Box No. 258 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A PROTESTANT MIDDLE-AGED man as waiter in a private family; thoroughly understands the care of silver; makes good salads; has the best of reference from last place. Call at No. 812 2d av., third floor, back.

WAITER OR VALET.—BY AN ENGLISH MAN as waiter or valet; understands shaving and hair-dressing; good City and country references; City or country. Address A. B. C., Box No. 300 TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE, NO. 1,257 BROADWAY.

WAITER.—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITER IN A private family or boarding-house; no objection to country; best City reference. Address J. W. C., No. 140 West 30th st.

FRENCH ADVERTISEMENTS

UNE JEUNE FRANCAISE AYANT UN TRES bon accent, sachant parfaitement coudre, faire les robes, et coiffer, avec trois ans de references de sa derniere place, desire une place. S'adresser pour trois jours, No. 172 3d av., entre 16th and 17th sts.

HELP WANTED.

A—$10 PER WEEK AND HANDSOME commission paid to a desirable man on our new Shakespeare, now ready. CASSELL, PETTER & GALPIN, No. 596 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—IN A REAL ESTATE OFFICE; must have references. Address R. M. T., Station D.

NURSE WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN well recommended. Apply at No. 167 East 62d st.

WANTED—$10 PER MONTH AND A GOOD HOME for the Winter is offered to a good plain cook and laundress, to serve in a good sized family a short distance in the country; must have good references; Irish and Catholics not wanted. Address for three days, JERSEY, Box No. 149 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN IN A REAL ESTATE office who has some knowledge of the business, a good penman, and understanding single entry; state where last employed, with references; salary, $25 per month. Address in own handwriting F. A. F., Station D.

WANTED—A YOUNG LADY WHO UNDERSTANDS sewing by hand or with a machine to work for her board and tuition in Mechanicville Academy. Address D. D. AMES, Mechanicville, N. Y.

WANTED.—A GIRL TO COOK, WASH AND IRON. Call for two days at No. 105 East 24th st.

FINANCIAL.

VERMILYE & CO., BANKERS

16 and 18 Nassau st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, NEW-YORK CITY AND BROOKLYN BONDS. BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, DONALD MACKAY, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., BANKERS,

No. 25 Nassau st., New-York.

Transact a General Banking Business. RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum, credited monthly. Checks drawn upon us pass through the Clearing-house.

ISSUE CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT, payable on demand, or at fixed date, with interest as agreed upon.

MAKE COLLECTIONS at lowest rates with prompt returns.

EXECUTE INVESTMENT ORDERS and negotiate COMMERCIAL PAPER.

INVESTMENT SECURITIES a specialty.

BUTCHERS' AND DROVERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, May 10, 1875.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE outstanding circulating notes of the Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, (an incorporated bank,) will be redeemed at par on presentation at the New-York State National Bank in the City of Albany, N. Y., at any time within two years after the date of this notice; and all persons holding any of said circulating notes are hereby required to present the same for redemption at said New-York State National Bank on or before the 24th day of May, 1877, on which day the time for the redemption of said circulating notes will expire, and the circulating notes not then having been presented shall cease to be a claim or lien upon the property or funds of said Butchers' and Drovers' Bank, as provided in chapter No. 585 laws of New-York, passed May 22, 1873. By order of the Trustees.

my11law-6mT G. G. BRINCKERHOFF, Cashier.

WOOD & DAVIS, BANKERS, NO. 31 PINE ST., NEW-YORK. GOVERNMENT BONDS; STATE, MUNICIPAL, RAILROAD SECURITIES, AND GOLD, BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. C. D. WOOD. S. D. DAVIS.

CAYUGA RAILWAY COMPANY, TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 76 WALL ST., NEW-YORK.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT A meeting of the stockholders of this company, for the purpose of electing Directors for the ensuing year, will be held at the office of the company, No. 76 Wall st., on the 4th day of November, 1875, at 12 M. JAMES STILLMAN, Secretary.

NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the Harlem and Spuyten Duyvil Navigation Company will be held at the company's office, Fordham, N. Y., on WEDNESDAY, the 10th November, between the hours of 11 A. M. and 1 P. M., for the election of a new Board of Directors. G. L. DASHWOOD, Secretary.

WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S Seven Per Cent. convertible Sinking Fund Bonds, having twenty-five years to run. Interest payable May and November. A limited amount for sale by WORK, STRONG & CO., No. 36 Broad st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO. 59 WALL ST., ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

DIVIDENDS.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS, negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November next at the New-York office of the Company, No. 52 William st. JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY OF New-York will pay at its office, No. 120 Broadway, on and after Nov. 1, 1875, the November coupons of the real estate first mortgage bonds guaranteed by it. LOUIS FITZGERALD, Vice President.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK, Nos. 396 and 398 Canal st. corner Laight. Open daily from 10 to 3, and Monday evenings 5 to 7. **Assets, Over Eleven Million Dollars.** Surplus, One Million Dollars. SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ALLOWED. Books in English, French, and German. G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer. | N. J. HAINES, President. T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$6,000.—WITH THE ABOVE AMOUNT a man understanding the variety business can secure a property with the business attached, present occupants wishing to go West; sixteen miles from New-York City. Address H. D. E., Box No. 129 *Times* Office.

TO STATIONERS.—THE ADVERTISER, HAVING extraordinary facilities for manufacturing blank books, envelopes, and other standard stationery, desires to make an arrangement with a party having proper capacity to dispose of the stock. Address J. V. V., Box No. 127 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE.—DRUG STORE, THOROUGHLY stocked and furnished, and doing a first-class retail business; terms easy. Address SENNA, Box No. 137 *Times* Office.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE B. & N. A. R. M. S. P. CO.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston, crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42, or nothing to the north of 42.

FROM NEW-YORK FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN.

BOTHNIA....WED., Oct. 20 | ALGERIA....WED., Nov. 3
ABYSSINIA..WED., Oct. 27 | SCYTHIA....WED., Nov. 10

Steamers marked * do not carry steerage passengers.

Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Return tickets on favorable terms.

Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at current rates. Freight and cabin office, No. 4 Bowling Green. Steerage office, No. 111 Broadway (Trinity Building.) CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP BOTHNIA embark from the Cunard wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 6 A. M., on WEDNESDAY, Oct. 20, 1875.

CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling Green, New-York.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS,

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

GERMANIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CELTIC.....SATURDAY, Oct. 30, at 5:30 A. M.
ADRIATIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
BALTIC.....SATURDAY, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pier No. 52 North River.

These steamers, the fastest in the trade, are uniform in size and unsurpassed in appointments. The saloon, staterooms, smoking and bath rooms are amidships where the noise and motion are least, affording a degree of comfort hitherto unattainable at sea.

Rates—saloon, $60, $80, and $100, gold; return tickets on favorable terms; steerage, $28.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

R. J. CORTIS, Agent.

INMAN LINE.—FIXED SOUTHERLY COURSE.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

CITY OF CHESTER.....Saturday, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
CITY OF MONTREAL.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 8 P. M.
CITY OF BERLIN.....Saturday, Nov. 6, at 11 A. M.
CITY OF RICHMOND.....Saturday, Nov. 13, at 2 P. M.
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Nov. 20, at 11 A. M.

and each succeeding Saturday from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN.....$60, $80 and $100, Gold
STEERAGE.....$28, Currency

Drafts issued at low rates.

For cabin passage and general business apply at the company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For steerage passage at No. 33 Broadway, or Pier No. 45 North River.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

AMERICAN LINE.

Weekly Mail Steamship service between PHILADELPHIA and LIVERPOOL, Calling at QUEENSTOWN,

sailing every THURSDAY from Philadelphia, and Sailing every WEDNESDAY, from Liverpool.

The following steamers are appointed to sail from Philadelphia:

*KENILWORTH....Oct. 21 *CITY of BRISTOL..Nov. 11
PENNSYLVANIA....Oct. 28 OHIO.....Nov. 18
INDIANA.....Nov. 4 ILLINOIS.....Nov. 25

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY:
Cabin, $100.

Steerage and intermediate tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Steamers marked with a star do not carry intermediate.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, Agent, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent.
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., N. & J. CUMMINS & BROS., Liverpool. Queenstown.

RED STAR LINE.

Appointed to carry the Belgian and United States mails. The following steamers are appointed to sail

FOR ANTWERP.

From Philadelphia. From New-York.
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 5 SWITZERLAND.....Oct. 26
VADERLAND.....Nov. 29 STATE OF NEVADA.Nov. 17

FROM ANTWERP.

For Philadelphia. For New-York.
VADERLAND.....Dec. 5 STATE OF NEVADA.Oct. 24
NEDERLAND.....Nov. 29 SWITZERLAND.....Nov. 17

PRICES OF PASSAGE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin, $90; Second Cabin, $60.

Steerage tickets to and from all points at the lowest rates.

Passenger accommodations for all classes unsurpassed.

For passage, rates of freight, and other information apply to

GEO. W. COLTON, No. 42 Broad st., N.Y.
JOHN McDONALD, Passenger Agent,
No. 8 Battery place, New-York.
PETER WRIGHT & SONS, General Agents,
No. 307 Walnut st., Philadelphia.
B. VONDER BECKE, General European Agent, Antwerp.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, DUBLIN, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These first-class full-powered steamers will sail from Company's Pier, No. 53 North River, as follows:

STATE OF GEORGIA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA.....Wednesday, Nov. 3
STATE OF INDIANA.....Wednesday, Nov. 17

And every Wednesday thereafter. First cabin, $60, $70, and $80; return tickets, $120. Second cabin, $45; return tickets, $80. Steerage at lowest rates.

Apply to AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents.
No. 72 Broadway, New-York.

Steerage office, No. 45 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAMERS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent (being more southerly than any other,) will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

FRANCE, Trudelle.....Saturday, Oct. 16
*VILLE DE PARIS, Lachesnez.....Saturday, Oct. 30
AMERIQUE, Fouzole.....Saturday, Nov. 13

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD, (including wine,) first cabin, $120 and $110, according to accommodation. Second cabin, $72; third, $40. Return tickets at reduced rates. Steerage, $26, with superior accommodation, including all necessaries without extra charge. Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, 55 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL,

(Via Queenstown,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAIL
TUESDAY.

Leaving Pier No. 46 North River as follows.

DAKOTA.....Nov. 2, at 7:30 A. M.
WISCONSIN.....Nov. 9, at 2 P. M.
WYOMING.....Nov. 16, at 8 A. M.
IDAHO.....Nov. 23, at 2 P. M.

For steerage and intermediate tickets, at current rates, apply at No. 29 Broadway. For cabin passage, at $80 or $65, gold, (according to stateroom,) apply at No. 63 Wall st.

WILLIAMS & GUION.

FLORIDA LINE.

FROM PIER NO. 20 NORTH RIVER,
EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, AND SATURDAY.

INSURANCE TO DESTINATION ONE-HALF PER CENT.

GREAT REDUCTION IN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER RATES.

ALWAYS AS LOW AS BY OTHER LINES, AND NO DETENTIONS.

Goods loaded on steamer when shipped.

Mark goods care RAVENEL & CO., Charleston, S. C.

For rates of freight or passage apply to

J. W. QUINTARD & CO., No. 177 West st.
Or to BENTLEY D. HASELL, No. 317 Broadway.

WEEKLY FLORIDA LINE.

For Port Royal, S. C.; Fernandina, Fla.; Brunswick, Ga., the favorite and well-known steamer HUNTSVILLE, Chester, Master, having superior accommodations for passengers, will sail THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M., for above ports, making connections with all points South and South-west, via Port Royal, the Florida and Brunswick Railroads.

First-class passage to Fernandina.....$20 00
First-class passage to Jacksonville.....22 50
First-class passage to Augusta.....20 00
First-class to Albany.....22 50

Through tickets issued to all points South and South-west.

For freight or passage, apply to

HERM. GELPCKE,
No. 5 William st.

THE GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE FOR CHARLESTON, S. C., THE FLORIDA PORTS, and the SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST, SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M., from Pier No. 29 North River.

MERCEDITA.....Wednesday, Oct. 20
CHARLESTON.....Saturday, Oct. 23

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of

JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

N. B.—Freights given dispatch by extra steamers as required.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE, CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAM-SHIPS PER WEEK,
TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

LEO, Capt. DANIELS, TUESDAY, Oct. 19, from Pier No. 16, East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

H. LIVINGSTON, Capt. MALLORY, THURSDAY, Oct. 21, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WILLIAM R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

CITY OF GALVESTON, Capt. EVANS, SATURDAY, Oct. 23, from Pier No. 12 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

Insurance on this line ONE-HALF PER CENT. Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading, in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad and Florida steamers.

GEORGE YONGE,
Agent Central Railroad of Georgia,
No. 409 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

NATIONAL LINE.

From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
FOR LONDON DIRECT.

ITALY.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21, 10 A. M.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

The Queen, Oct. 23, 1 P. M. | Erin, Nov. 6, 11 A. M.
Spain, Oct. 30, 3 P. M. | England, Nov. 13, 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $60 and $70, currency. Steerage at greatly reduced price. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool at the lowest rates. Apply at the company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ANCHOR LINE. CARRYING U. S. MAIL.

NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.

ANCHORIA.....SATURDAY, Oct. 23, at 1 P. M.
VICTORIA.....Saturday, Oct. 30, 3 P. M.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, OR LONDONDERRY.

Cabin passage, $65, $75, and $80, currency.
Intermediate and steerage at lowest rates
Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green.
HENDERSON BROTHERS, Agents.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.

STEAM-SHIP LINE BETWEEN NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN.

Company's Pier, foot of 2d st., Hoboken.

MAIN.....Sat., Oct. 23 | ODER.....Sat., Nov. 6
RHEIN.....Sat., Oct. 30 | NECKAR.....Sat., Nov. 13

RATES OF PASSAGE FROM NEW-YORK TO SOUTHAMPTON, HAVRE, OR BREMEN:

First cabin.....$100 gold.
Second cabin.....60 gold.
Steerage.....30 currency.

Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage certificates, $32 currency. For freight or passage apply to OELRICHS & CO., No. 2 Bowling green.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

BI-MONTHLY SERVICE TO JAMAICA, HAYTI, COLOMBIA, and ASPINWALL, and to PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall.) First-class, full-powered iron-screw steamers, from Pier No. 51 North River:

FOR PORT-AU-PRINCE, SAVANILLA, CARTHAGENA, ASPINWALL, and PANAMA and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS (via Aspinwall):

ALPS.....Oct. 27.

FOR JAMAICA and HAYTI:

CLARIBEL.....Nov. 6.

Superior first-class passenger accommodation.

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., Agents.
No. 56 Wall st.

PACIFIC MAIL S. S. LINE.

FOR CALIFORNIA, JAPAN, and CHINA.
Sailing from Pier No. 42 North River, For Aspinwall.

CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Saturday, Oct. 30, at 12 M.

touching at all Central American and Pacific ports.

EXCURSION TICKETS
TO THE CHILIAN EXPOSITION AND RETURN,
Good till March, 1876. $351, gold.

Outward, only $251, gold.

From San Francisco for Japan and China.

Steam-ship CITY OF TOKIO.....Monday, Nov. 1

FROM SAN FRANCISCO for AUSTRALIA and NEW-ZEALAND, via HONOLULU, SANDWICH ISLANDS, Steam-ship COLIMA.....Wednesday, Nov. 10

For freight or passage apply at Pier No. 42 North River.

H. J. BULLAY, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HAVANA AND MEXICAN MAIL S. S. LINE.

Steamers leave Pier No. 3 North River at 3 P. M., as follows:

FOR HAVANA DIRECT.

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26
CITY OF VERA CRUZ.....Thursday, Oct. 28
CITY OF NEW-YORK.....Thursday, Nov. 4

FOR VERA CRUZ AND NEW-ORLEANS,
Calling at HAVANA, PROGRESO, CAMPEACHY, TUSPAN, and TAMPICO

CITY OF MEXICO.....Tuesday, Oct. 26

For freight or passage apply to

F. ALEXANDER & SONS, Nos. 31 and 33 Broadway.

Steamers will leave New-Orleans Oct. 30 and Nov. 20 for Vera Cruz and all the above ports.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships sail regularly at 3 P. M. from Pier No. 13 North River, as follows:

CITY OF HAVANA.....THURSDAY, Oct. 21
COLUMBUS.....TUESDAY, Nov. 2

Accommodations unsurpassed. For freight or passage apply to WM. P. CLYDE & CO., No. 6 Bowling green; McKELLER, LULING & CO., Agents in Havana.

STEAMER STATE OF GEORGIA

WILL SAIL FROM THE COMPANY'S PIER No. 53, North River, foot of Charles st., on THURSDAY, Oct. 21, at 12 o'clock noon. FIRST AND SECOND CABIN AT REDUCED FARES; steerage at lowest rates.

AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

WILSON LINE FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HULL.

To be dispatched from Pier No. 44 East River:

COLOMBO.....Oct. 27 | NAVARRO.....Nov. 17
BISMARCK.....Nov. 3 | OTHELLO.....Nov. 24

First cabin, $70, currency; second cabin, $45, currency; excursion tickets on very favorable terms. Through tickets issued to Continental and Baltic ports. Apply for full particulars to CHARLES L. WRIGHT & CO., No. 56 South st.

STEAMBOATS.

PROVIDENCE & STONINGTON STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Consolidation of STONINGTON Line and PROVIDENCE Line between NEW-YORK and BOSTON.

STONINGTON LINE For Providence, Newport, and Boston.

The elegant Steamers RHODE ISLAND, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays; and NARRAGANSETT, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, leave Pier No. 33 North River, foot of Jay st., at 5 P. M.

Through tickets to all principal points in New-England and the Provinces may be obtained at Railroad Depots and Hotel Ticket Offices. State-rooms may be secured in advance at the Offices of Westcott Express Company and No. 319 Broadway.

PROVIDENCE LINE, Via Providence Direct.

The staunch and powerful Steam-ships ELECTRA, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays; and GALATEA, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays, leave Pier No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson st., at 5 P. M. Direct route for Worcester and all Northern points via Worcester.

Freight via either line taken at lowest rates.

D. S. BABCOCK, President.
L. W. FILKINS, General Passenger Agent.

LOW FARE! LOW FARE!

On and after Oct. 1, GREAT REDUCTION in fare by People's Line Steam-boats to Albany, the North and West, with comfortable state-rooms warmed by steam-pipes.

First-class passage only $1.
Passage and berth, $1 50.
Deck passage, 50 cents.

Leaving daily (Sunday excepted) at 6 P. M., from Pier No. 41 North River, foot of Canal st.

SEA BIRD,
Capt. H. B. PARKER, for Red Bank and intermediate stations, Pier No. 35 North River, foot of Franklin st.

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Wed'day, Oct. 13, 2:30 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 13, 6:45 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 14, 2:30 P. M.	Thurs., Oct. 14, 7:00 A. M.
Friday, Oct. 15, 3:00 P. M.	Friday, Oct. 15, 7:00 A. M.
Saturday, Oct. 16, 4:00 P. M.	Saturday, Oct. 16, 7:00 A. M.
Tuesday, Oct. 19, 10:00 A. M.	Monday, Oct. 18, 8:00 A. M.
Thursday, Oct. 21, 1:00 P. M.	Wed'day, Oct. 20, 10:00 A. M.

CITIZENS' LINE STEAM-BOATS FOR Troy and all points North and West—low fare.

First-class passage with cabin berth.....$1 00
First-class passage with stateroom berth.....2 00
Deck passage.....25

The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and FOWELL, leave DAILY (Saturdays excepted) at 6 o'clock P. M., from Pier 40, North River, (foot Leroy st.) Fare Sunday evenings, first-class, $1 50.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, SPRINGFIELD, WHITE MOUNTAINS, MONTREAL, AND INTERMEDIATE POINTS.—Steamer leaves Peck Slip daily (Sunday excepted) at 8 P. M.; 23d st., East River, 8:15 P. M., connecting with special train at New-Haven. Night boat leaves Peck Slip at 11 o'clock. Tickets sold and baggage checked at No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn.

FOR RONDOUT AND KINGSTON, LANDING at Highland Falls, (near West Point,) Cornwell, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Highland, (New-Paltz,) and Esopus, the steam-boat THOMAS CORNELL leaves Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, leaving Harrison st., Pier No. 34 North River, at 4 P. M.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 11:30 A. M.

RAILROADS.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE W. T.

Passenger and freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch Railroad; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also with Lehigh Valley Railroad. Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

FALL ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing Oct. 4, 1875.—LEAVE New-York as follows: 5:30 A. M.—NEWS TRAIN for Easton, Bethlehem, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c.

6:15 A. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

7:45 A. M.—Way train for Easton, connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

9:15 A. M.—MORNING EXPRESS, daily (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Towanda, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:30 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

12:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Flemington, Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:45 P. M.—EXPRESS for Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, and Scranton.

3:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

4:00 P. M.—Way Train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad

4:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

5:30 P. M.—EVENING EXPRESS daily, for Easton, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Towanda, Reading, and Harrisburg.

6:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

6:30 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

7:00 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

8:30 P. M.—For Easton.

9:30 P. M.—Way Train for Somerville.

12:00 P. M.—Way Train for Dunellen.

For Elizabeth at 5:30, 6:15, 6:40, 7:15, 7:45, 8, 8:45, 9:15, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15 A. M., 12 M., 12:45, 1, 2:45, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:15, 8:30, 9:30, 10:30, 11:15, 12 P. M.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.
M. E. RICKER, Supt. and Eng.

PHILADELPHIA VIA LONG BRANCH AND THE NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN RAILROAD.—Fare from New-York to Philadelphia only 60 25.

COMMENCING OCT. 4, 1875.

Leave New-York, Pier No. 8 North River, foot Rector st., 10:40 A. M., for Philadelphia, Vineland, &c. 4:00 P. M for Philadelphia, Tuckerton, &c.

WM. S. SHECHER, General Manager.

RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

THE GREAT TRUNK LINE AND UNITED STATES MAIL ROUTE.

Trains leave New-York from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West and South, with Pullman Palace Cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5 and 6:30 P. M. Sunday, 5 and 8:30 P. M.

For Williamsport and Lock Haven, (via Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Division, connecting at Philadelphia,) 9:30 A. M. For Williamsport, Lock Haven, Corry, and Erie, 6:30 P. M., connecting at Corry for Titusville, Petroleum Centre, and the Oil Regions.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South. Limited Washington Express of Pullman Palace Cars, daily, except Sunday, 9:30 A. M.; arrive Washington, 1:40 P. M. Regular at 8:40 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

Express for Philadelphia, 7, 7:30, 8:40, 9:30 A. M., 12:20, 3, 4, 4:10, 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 4:50, 5, 6, 7, 8:30, and 9 P. M. Emigrant and second class, 7 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 5, 5:20, 6:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4, 4:10, 4:30, 4:50, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 8 A. M., 5:20, 6, 6:30, 7, and 8:10 P. M.

For Woodbridge, Perth Amboy, and South Amboy 8 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 4:50, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday 8 A. M. and 6 and 7 P. M.

For East Millstone, 12 noon, 3 and 5:20 P. M.

For Kingston and Rocky Hill, 8:40 A. M. and 4:10 P. M.

For Princeton, 7, 8:40 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4:10, and 7 P. M.

For Lambertville, 9:30 A. M., 2, 4:10 and 5 P. M.

For Flemington, Phillipsburg, and Belvidere, 9:30 A. M., and 2 P. M.

For Mercer and Somerset Branch, 3 P. M.

For Trenton, Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7:30 and 8:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7:30 A. M., 2 and 4:10 P. M.

For Farmingdale and Squan, 7:30 A. M and 2 P. M.

For Hightstown, Pemberton, and Camden, via Perth Amboy, 2:30 P. M., and via Monmouth Junction, 4:10 P. M.

For Hightstown and Pemberton, 6 A. M. via Perth Amboy, and 7:30 A. M. via Monmouth Junction.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:55 and 10:30 A. M. and 9:20 P. M., daily; 10:15 A. M. and 6:50 P. M., daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore 6:20 A. M., 4:15, 8:15, and 10:27 P. M. Sunday 6:20 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:20, 11:54 A. M., 2:15, 4:15, 5:15, 6:10, 6:50, 8:44, 9:20, 10:27 P. M. Sunday 5:10, 6:20, 6:55, 10:15, 11:54 A. M., 6:50, 9:20, and 10:27 11:15 P. M.

Ticket Offices, Nos. 526 and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts.; No. 4 Court st., Brooklyn; Nos. 114, 116, and 118 Hudson st., Hoboken. Emigrant Ticket Office, No. 8 Battery place.

FRANK THOMSON, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

LEHIGH VALLEY RAILROAD.

ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, Aug. 8, 1875.

Leave depots foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts. at 7 A. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Beaver Meadow, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West.

1 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Mahanoy City, Shenandoah, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Tunkhannock, &c., making close connection for Reading, Pottsville, and Harrisburg.

4 P. M.—For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk, stopping at all stations.

6:30 P. M.—Night Express, daily, for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Elmira, &c., connecting with trains for Ithaca, Auburn, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and the West. Pullman's sleeping coaches attached.

ROBERT H. SAYRE, Superintendent and Eng'r.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Sept. 26, 1875, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester. Also St. Albans, via Manchester, Vt.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls, arriving at Niagara Falls 1:45 A. M.

11:00 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans, arriving at Montreal 8:50 A. M.

6:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars, for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars, for Albany and Troy. Will arrive as per local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

After June 28, 1875, trains leave Grand Central Depot (42d st.) for New-Canaan Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 1:00 and 4:40 and 5:40 P. M.; Danbury and Norwalk Railroad at 8:05 A. M., 3:15 and 4:40 P. M.; Naugatuck Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; Housatonic Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M.; New-Haven and Northampton Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 3:00 P. M., for Newport at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.; Boston and Albany Railroad at 8:05 and 10 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M., (7 P. M. on Sunday;) Boston (via Shore Line) at 1 and 10 P. M., (10 P. M. on Sundays.)

Way trains as per local time tables.

J. T. MOODY, Superintendent New-York Division.
R. M. REED, Vice President. New-York.

ERIE RAILWAY.

Autumn Arrangement of through trains, September, 1875. From Chambers Street Depot. (For 23d st. see note below.)

9:00 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Cincinnati and Chicago Day Express. Drawing-room coaches to Buffalo and sleeping coaches to Cincinnati and Detroit.

10:45 A. M., daily, except Sundays, Express Mail for Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Sleeping coach to Buffalo.

7:00 P. M., daily, Pacific Express to the West. Sleeping coaches through to Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Cincinnati, Detroit, and Chicago without change.

7:00 P. M., except Sundays, Western Emigrant train. Also two trains from Twenty-third Street Ferry at 8:45 and 10:15 A. M., and 6:45 P. M.

For local trains, see time-tables and cards in hotels and depots.

JNO. N. ABBOTT, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWport and Fall River.—Passengers for this line take 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M. express trains from Grand Central DePot, arriving at 4:20 and 8:20 P. M.

THEODORE WARREN, Supt.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of AUGUSTUS FUNK and EPHRAIM R. STEINHARDT, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—Ephraim R. Steinhardt, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear on the twenty-fifth day of October, A. D. 1875, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon, at Chambers, of the said District Court, before Isaac Davison, one of the Registers of the said Court in Bankruptcy, at his office, Number 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, room Number 6, and show cause why the prayer of the said petition of the bankrupt should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, 28th September, 1875.

GEORGE F. BETTS, Clerk.

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IN BANKRUPTCY.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT of the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of LEONARD F. REQUA, bankrupt.—Notice is hereby given that a petition has been filed in said court by Leonard F. Requa, in said district, duly declared a bankrupt under the act of Congress of March 2, 1867, for a discharge and certificate thereof from all his debts, and other claims provable under said act, and that the 21st day of October, 1875, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Davison, Register in Bankruptcy, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, is assigned for the hearing of the same, when and where all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, may appear and show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of the said petition should not be granted, and why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.—Dated New-York, on the 1st day of October, 1875.

GEO. F. BETTS, Clerk.

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THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE—THAT ON THE 15th day of October, A. D. 1875, a warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the estate of JOSEPH H. FRITH and WILLIAM A. HINCHMAN, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and the delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts or either of them, to them, or either of them, or for their use or the use of either of them, and the transfer of any property by them or either of them, are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts to prove their debts, and to choose one or more assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 343 Broadway, in the City of New-York, before John Fitch, Register, on the 16th day of November, A. D. 1875, at two o'clock P. M.

OLIVER FISKE, U. S. Marshal,
as Messenger, Southern District of New-York.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ISAAC ROSENDALE and LOUIS MAY, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss: At the City of New-York, the eighth day of October, 1875.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate and effects of Isaac Rosendale and Louis May, of the City of New-York, in said district, who were on the the third day of August, A. D. 1875, adjudged bankrupts upon their creditors' petition by the District Court of the United States for the said Southern District of New-York.

WILLIAM L. DeTMOLD, Assignee.
No. 60 Worth street, New-York City.

o12-law3wTu.

NO. 5,121.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of EDWIN ROWE, Bankrupt.—In bankruptcy, before Mr. Henry Wilder Allen, Register in Bankruptcy.—Southern District of New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the fourth day of October, A. D. 1875.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Edwin Rowe, of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt, upon the petition of his creditors, by the District Court of said district.

FRANCIS SCHELL, Assignee.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the District of New-Jersey.—In the matter of JOHN ARNOLD and GOTTFRIED GAERTNER, bankrupts.—John Arnold, one of the said bankrupts, having applied to the court for a discharge from his debts, by order of the court, notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons in interest, to appear before the said court, at the statehouse, in the City of Trenton, in said district, on the nineteenth day of October, A. D. 1875, at 10 o'clock A. M., and show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said bankrupt.

W. S. BELVILLE, Clerk.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE DANCE OF SOCIETY.

BY WILLIAM B. DEGARMO.
For sale at
WILLIAM A. POND & CO.'S, No. 547 Broadway.

LIBRARY FOR SALE LOW.—500 VOLUMES of valuable standard classical and miscellaneous books, handsomely bound and in good order; can be seen at No. 46 East 21st st. JOHN BISSELL.

TAMAR IN

THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

WOLTMAN AND THE MC-KENNA MURDER CASE.

HIS EVIDENCE BEFORE THE SENATE INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE YESTERDAY—HE DID NOT KNOW THAT A CHARGE OF MURDER HAD BEEN MADE—THE EXPENSES OF THE CORONERS' OFFICE.

The Senate Special Committee of Investigation continued its inquiry yesterday at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, Senator Booth presiding. Commissioner Davenport conducted the examination, which related entirely to the affairs of the Coroners' Office, and virtually concluded the investigation of that board. At the next sitting of the committee, to-morrow, the Department of Public Works will probably be called upon to explain some of its internal workings. The first witness examined yesterday was John T. Toal, Clerk of the Board of Coroners, who gave testimony relating to the general conduct of the clerical affairs of the office.

CORONER WOLTMAN EXPLAINS HIS ACTION IN THE M'KENNA CASE.

Coroner Woltman was next called to testify, and was examined solely with reference to his action as Coroner in the matter of the bailing of Coroner Croker and others on last election day, all of them being persons more or less involved in the fracas which resulted in the killing of John McKenna. He testified that on the morning of election day he was called upon by Thomas Cooper Campbell, member of Assembly from the Tenth District, and Dr. Macwhinnie, Coroner Croker's Deputy, who informed him that there had been a fight in which some persons had been killed, and that he was wanted at the Twenty-first Precinct Police Station; he went there to see what dead bodies were there, but found instead plenty of living bodies; among those present were "Tom" Murphy and Alderman Billings, and many others whom he recognized at the time; he asked the Sergeant on duty at the desk if the Coroner had been sent for, and he replied that it was so; witness found that there were no dead bodies and no necessity for a Coroner at that place, but he was informed that a wounded man had been conveyed to Bellevue Hospital; witness took a coach and went to the hospital, and found there a man in a dying condition, who had been wounded in the affray of the morning; the man was John McKenna; he was unconscious, and could therefore make no statement; witness returned to the station-house and made inquiries among the persons assembled there as to how and by whom McKenna was wounded; the Sergeant sent for the officer who arrested Coroner Croker, and witness was asked if he wanted to see Croker, and replied that he did; among the parties present were Coroner Croker, the Hickey brothers, and John Sheridan; witness asked the officer to point out who wounded McKenna, but he pointed out Croker, Sheridan, and the Hickeys as persons who were present during the shooting; he pointed out afterward a man named Maxwell, and said, "That is the man that shot McKenna," but when witness inquired more pointedly of the officer as to that fact he said he did not know positively, and could not remember if Maxwell was there; witness up to this time was not aware that a charge of murder had been made to the Police against any one; had not heard that Senator O'Brien had made such a charge against any person; witness, after making full inquiry, told the Sergeant to hold all the parties named as witnesses; and decided to hold them in bail as witnesses in the sum of $2,500 each; Edward Kearney who was present consented to give bail for the whole of them; the bonds were made out, filed and signed at the station-house, and all the parties left, witness included; witness considered his action was legal; this bond [produced] is in the same condition except that some erasures and corrections have been made; they were made later in the same day; about 4 P. M. witness received information that McKenna was dead, and witness then issued his warrant rearresting these four men, and the bonds were renewed to hold them to appear if wanted; the word "wounding," in the original bond was erased and the word "death" written in its place before the words "of said John McKenna;" the aggregate amount of the original bond was $7,500; this also was erased, and $10,000 written in its place; this was in consequence of a clerical error by which three persons only, instead of four, were included in the first bond at $2,500 each; the name not included in the original bond was that of Henry Hickey; this renewal of the bond was not made at the station-house, but at witness' residence, where all the parties were brought after McKenna's death was reported to witness; witness did not examine the blotter at the station-house to see whether it contained a charge of murder or not against any one; witness did not claim the right to admit parties to bail charged with murder; knew of no charge of murder against any one of those parties on that day; took this action to secure all the parties as witnesses; late that night witness issued warrants for the arrest of other parties, among them Senator O'Brien, the Costellos, and Billy Borst; could not now remember from whom he received the information upon which he issued these warrants; they were not arrested, but came and gave themselves up the next morning, and they were admitted to bail, Sheridan Shook giving bail for two of them; the inquest subsequently held resulted in a verdict that John McKenna met his death at the hands of parties unknown to the jury; the inquest lasted four days, and fifty-eight witnesses were examined.

Mr. Toal was recalled, and examined as to his knowledge of the transaction, he having been present at the station-house. In the main he corroborated Coroner Woltman's testimony; he remembered, also, having seen John Kelly, among others, at the station-house.

Col. Drake DeKay, assistant in the Controller's office, was next examined, and presented some interesting statistics collated from the Coroners' records. For the first quarter of 1875 the amount paid to the Coroners for fees amounted to $21,491; in every case a jury had been called whether necessary or not; there were 820 inquests by jury in all; on 30 of these juries F. W. Hawes served; on 38 of them William F. Smith's name appears; on 40 of them, E. G. Schrieg; on 42, John Healy; on 68 of them Richard Cooke; on 112, O. F. Riley; on 140, H. Geneis; in 118 cases, J. J. McDonald; in 175, C. Burke; in 186 cases, Joseph Fogarty; in 208 cases, Albert Napoleon White. Out of the total of 5,000 names, 1,250 are repeated; of these 820 juries the residences of 700 are not given at all, and 800 of the juries consisted of but 6 men each; in 35 inquests the attending physician, with 5 others, composed the jury; in several cases less than 6 jurors served; in 10 cases the certificate of the physician did not appear.

Commissioner Davenport then stated that there were 292 cases of Coroner Croker's in the first quarter; in 61 of these cases the jury did not contain the names of these standing jurors; of the remaining 231 cases White served on 174 juries, Fogarty on 163, Burke on 151, Geneis on 102, McDonald on 95, Riley on 71. Burke and McDonald were paupers.

Col. De Kay then resumed and testified that in 1868 there was paid to the Coroners $55,500; in 1872, $93,000; the average of the first quarter in 1875 would be about $84,000 a year, or $90,000, including office expenses. Under the law which existed prior to 1868 the fees were $5 for each inquest; thirty-seven and one-half cents for each juror summoned and sworn; thirty-one and a quarter cents for each witness, and the average cost of each inquest was $9 80; the average cost of each inquest under the existing laws was $27 75. The committee at this point adjourned until to-morrow.

THE FOUR-IN-HAND CLUB.

A FINE DISPLAY YESTERDAY—FIVE TURNOUTS IN LINE ON THE AVENUE.

There was a better representation of the fine turnouts of the famous Four-in-Hand Club yesterday at the place of rendezvous, on Twenty-sixth street, (Madison square,) than has been witnessed on any previous occasion during the season. The day was in all respects entirely favorable, and although there was some little delay on the part of some who were to join the display, yet all were there ultimately, and all got away up the avenue in fine style. The gentlemen composing this club are all members of the American Jockey Club, and comprise its Governing Committee. One of the rules of the Four-in-Hand Club makes it imperative that each member shall drive his own team, and although there was not quite so much skill displayed in the management of the leaders as may have been seen with the four-in-hands of ante-railroad days, the fault may have been as much in the leaders as the drivers. Mr. Bennett's team was evidently the best drilled, and most used to working together in quadruple harness, and hence were the easiest managed.

Five drags put in an appearance yesterday, driven by the following gentlemen: Mr. James Gordon Bennett, Col. William Jay, Mr. Thomas Newbold, Mr. Frederick Bronson, and Mr. Leonard W. Jerome. Two of these, Mr. Bennett's and Mr. Bronson's, have been fully described in THE TIMES. Col. Jay drove the old Dorking coach, which is the heaviest drag belonging to the club. It was built by S. Gowan, of Stratford, London, and has a black body with yellow panels and wheels painted red. The team consisted of one brown and one chestnut horse at the pole and a pair of bay leaders. Mr. Newbold drove a team composed of two bay and two brown horses, cross-matched, and the old Knickerbocker Club drag. This is also an English coach, and was built by May & Jacobs, of Guilford, Surrey. It is not quite so heavy as the Dorking, and has a body painted black, and red wheels striped with black. Mr. Jerome's team consisted of four well-matched dark bay horses, uniform in size and color. The drag was one owned by Mr. Havemeyer, Mr. Jerome's own being out of repair. It was built by Wood, of this City. The one he used yesterday was built by Peters & Son, of London. It has a black body, with red panels in the doors, and red wheels.

As stated, it was late before the start was effected, and when they did move off Mr. Jerome had not made his appearance. The other four were ranged along the upper end of Madison square—Mr. Bennett first, Mr. Jay second, Mr. Newbold third, and Mr. Bronson fourth. The coaches were all heavily laden with passengers, many of them ladies. At 12:20 the signal was given to start, and one after the other they turned into Fifth avenue, up which they proceeded at a brisk trot. Six minutes later Mr. Jerome, who had been after his passengers, came briskly up Madison avenue, drove out of Twenty-sixth street, turned up Fifth avenue, and followed on toward Jerome Park.

A peculiar feature in connection with these four-in-hand drags is the fact that, ordinarily, the passengers ride on top, while the coachmen, footmen, &c., occupy the inside. They are fitted up with all the conveniences necessary for the comfort of a pleasure party. There are ample bottle-racks, champagne-coolers, and ice-boxes under the elevated seat at the rear, while in front are arranged shelves for the accommodation of extra wraps, and outside is suspended a long wicker basket as a receptacle for canes, &c., and beneath the seats inside there is room to stow away baskets of salad, boned chicken, and other necessities of a picnic.

ESCAPE FROM LUDLOW STREET JAIL.

MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE OF JAMES M'GRATH—SUPPOSED TO HAVE WALKED OUT IN DISGUISE.

The case of James McGrath, indicted for the manufacture of counterfeit half-dollars, was called first in the United States Circuit Court, criminal branch, yesterday morning before Judge Benedict. The usual preliminaries were begun, when word was sent to the Judge that McGrath had escaped from Ludlow Street Jail some time during Sunday afternoon, and was still at large. A bench warrant was issued for his arrest. McGrath was indicted in conjunction with Michael Boyle, Michael Teague, Bernard Quinn, and James Maher, the latter four for passing the spurious coin. Boyle was convicted last Friday, and Maher pleaded guilty yesterday morning and was remanded for sentence. Warden Dunham, of the jail, says that McGrath was allowed the same privileges during his confinement in the Ludlow Street Jail that all prisoners are allowed, and like all the others, had the freedom of the corridors. No especial watch was kept over him, and no difference was made between the prisoners held on civil process and those arrested for criminal offenses, excepting that the latter are, if anything, watched more closely than the former. McGrath was seen between 2 and 3 o'clock on Sunday afternoon, and was missed at 5:30. Instant search was made for him, but he was nowhere to be found. An examination of his cell showed that he had changed his clothing and had probably shaved off his mustache and possibly his whiskers before going out. It is thought that he walked out of the prison before the eyes of the keeper on duty when the visitors left. Every Wednesday and Sunday religious services are held in the prison, and there are usually from twelve to thirty visitors present. On the day of the escape there were only twelve or fifteen present, and they left at about 4:30 o'clock. It was evident that this was the manner of the escape. Sheriff Conner says that it is the second escape under the present administration, and that the prisoner who escaped before was recaptured. McGrath is well-known, and Capt. Kennock says he is strongly in hopes of rearresting him before he can get far away. The Police have also been notified of the escape, and instructed to keep on the lookout for him.

THE ERIE RAILWAY.

RECEIVER JEWETT'S REPORT—RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FOR JULY AND AUGUST, 1875.

Mr. Hugh J. Jewett, the Receiver of the Erie Railway, filed yesterday in the County Clerk's office a report of the receipts and expenditures of the road for the months of July and August last. The following is the ledger account, giving the aggregates:

DEBITS.

H. J. Jewett, Receiver	$373,592 43
Traffic balances, passengers, (old account)	171,104 99
Car-key account	35 00
Gas-light	4,223 07
General office expenses	2,317 23
Supplies	590,644 60
Line rolls, labor	1,761,296 90
Rents	336,370 43
Labor and materials	9,585 10
Interest accounts	3,514 62
General office rolls, labor	37,346 88
Loss and damage	6,926 52
Traffic balances, freight	234,548 14
Legal expenses	34,617 27
Taxes	148,199 27
Insurance account	1,773 34
Loss and damage	3,406 69
Injuries to persons, (old account)	709 04
Drawbacks and overcharges	184,305 81
Water account	5,414 71
Incidental expenses	10,823 70
Premium on gold, (March)	368 58
Incidental expenses	4,774 44
Construction account, (old account)	11,516 06
Traffic balances, freight	655,663 87
Rents	59,876 96
Water account	8,975 19
Traffic balances, passenger	56,565 56
Interest account	10,757 57
Repairs to iron bridges	134,173 01
Labor and materials	8,611 67
Trackage account, (old)	8,660 10
Salaries and expenses of agents, (old)	21,623 88
Salaries and expenses of agents, (new)	17,648 71
Taxes	68,345 92
General office expenses	1,090 78
Loan account, (old)	677,031 01
General office rolls, labor	60,891 42
Supplies	289,482 04
Lighterage, (old account)	12,146 12
Interest and principal on real estate	50,642 42
Legal expenses	13,401 10
Line rolls, labor account	899,485 64
Drawbacks and overcharges	91,481 03
Lighterage	10,107 72
Construction account	2,531 82
Insurance	2,454 27
Gas-light	4,244 27
Purchase of cars, (old account)	4,071 01
Interest on Erie Railway mortgage bonds	4,655 00
Injuries to persons	85 00
Hillside coal and transportation account	41,738 39
Total	$7,181,760 96

CREDITS.

Erie Railway Company, cash account	$147,593 44
Transportation receipts, freight, (old account)	718,630 32
Transportation receipts, passengers, (old account)	87,516 02
Transportation	23,786 54
Old surplus materials, (old account)	16,441 75
Fares, receipts, freight	3,921,225 70
Fares, receipts, passengers	1,184,516 47
Train service	50,759 82
Old surplus materials	48,976 43
Car-key account	55 00
Loan account	821,539 46
Interest on securities, (old account)	58,684 46
Transportation receipts, mails, (old account)	100,238 61
Sale of securities	1,516 07
Transportation receipts, telegraph, (old account)	2,934 90
Transportation receipts	2,926 03
Total	$7,181,760 96

MEETING OF THE RAPID-TRANSIT COMMISSIONERS.

The Rapid-transit Commissioners met yesterday afternoon, in the office of the Mayor; present, Messrs. Nott, Brown, and Canda, and Col. Harrison, Secretary. Section 7 of the Rapid-transit act provides that within 120 days after the organization of the board they shall prepare appropriate articles of association for the company formed for the purpose of constructing and operating a rapid-transit railway. It was to comply with these requirements that the Commissioners met yesterday. Col. Harrison had prepared appropriate articles, which he submitted to the board for their approval. The Secretary was instructed to have the document printed, after which the Commissioners will meet again and give the articles a detailed consideration. These articles simply provide for the way in which the company shall organize, the amount of the capital stock, and the number of shares into which it may be divided, the names of the incorporators, and such other general details as shall make the company comply with the laws of this State.

THE NEW STEAM-SHIP CITY OF NEW-YORK.

The new iron steam-ship City of New-York, built by John Roach & Son, Chester, Penn., arrived at Pier No. 42 North River, last Sunday evening. The City of New-York is the twentieth vessel completed by the ship-builders named. She is 353 feet long, by 40½ feet wide, with a depth of 39¼ feet from the hurricane deck, and 31 feet from the spar deck. She is of 3,750 tons burden, is bark-rigged, and draws sixteen feet at the rudder, and nineteen feet at the bow. Saturday last she steamed out to sea nearly 300 miles, the highest speed attained being fourteen miles per hour. She is provided with ten metallic life-boats, and with life-rafts. There are two compound engines and six boilers. There are seven bulk-heads which divide the steam-ship into eight water-tight compartments, while the aggregate power of all the pumps to free the ship of water is 100,000 gallons per minute. Interiorly the City of New-York is finely finished. The new steamer goes at once into the Pacific Mail Steam-ship trade. The officers are: Captain, J. W. Philip; Chief Officer, P. M. Ryder; Chief Engineer, Dennis Stephens; First Assistant, C. H. McCarty.

THE NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION.

A special meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association was held at No. 93 Nassau street yesterday afternoon, Major Gen. Shaler in the chair. The case of the protest of the Seventy-ninth Regiment against the score of the Twenty-second Regiment team was dismissed, the complainants not having established a case. The claim of Sergt. W. H. Murfey, of the Twenty-second Regiment team, for an additional point in his score in the First Division match in the late tournament at Creedmoor, was heard, and the action of the Executive Committee, which had previously decided adversely to the claim, was sustained.

LAW REPORTS.

MURDER CASES IN COURT.

ARRAIGNMENT OF DOLAN AND FINNELL—THE LEGALITY OF THE GRAND JURY CHALLENGED—TRIAL OF JACOB STADERMAN.

John Dolan, the alleged murderer of Mr. James H. Noe, was arraigned to plead in the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning before Judge Barrett. Dolan is a medium-sized, thick-set young man, dark complexioned, has black hair and eyes, and a pug nose, and is of rather unprepossessing appearance. He seemed very nervous as he stood up to plead, and his mother, who was present, wept, and was apparently in great anguish. His counsel entered a plea of not guilty, and then read a special plea in abatement, the grounds of which were that the Grand Jury which found the indictment was not a legally-constituted body, inasmuch as the list and annual panel of the so-called Grand Jurors was not, as the law demanded, wholly selected from the petit jury lists, but contained names of persons, as also the alleged special panel of Grand Jurors for the October term of this court contains persons who were not upon the petit jury list; and that Douglas Taylor, who, during the whole of the year 1875 was, and now is, Commissioner of Jurors of the City and County of New-York, did not attend upon or supervise the drawing in September last past of the alleged panel of Grand Jurors, from which panel was by this court sworn as pretended and acting Grand Jurors the persons and the foreman who found the alleged indictment against defendant, although Douglas Taylor, Commissioner of Jurors, was desirous of attending upon said drawing, but was prevented by the Clerk of the County of New-York from so attending. Assistant District Attorney Rollins said that he would elect later in the day whether he would demur to or answer the plea in abatement.

THE O'BALDWIN MURDER CASE.

Michael Finnell, indicted for the murder of O'Baldwin, the pugilist, was then arraigned to plead. He is a powerfully-built man, with a peculiar expression of countenance, has a very long nose, and wears a long and heavy mustache. When called upon to plead he arose quickly, and seemed remarkably self-possessed. A large number of O'Baldwin's friends were present and watched every movement of Finnell with the greatest interest, and they all rose to their feet when he did, but were immediately made to resume their seats. Finnell's counsel entered a special plea in addition to a formal plea of not guilty—challenging the Grand Jury who found the indictment against Finnell on the same grounds as in the case of Dolan. Prisoner's counsel then said that his client had been indicted for murder in the first degree, although the offense prima facie, was only manslaughter. O'Baldwin was a notorious ruffian, whose character had been fully discovered by Finnell. The papers in the case showed that O'Baldwin got Finnell into a room where there was no one but a man asleep, and that it was not until O'Baldwin had cursed Finnell and threatened to kill him that Finnell fired at him. It was a case in which bail should be permitted to be given, and he would ask that it be fixed in a reasonable amount.

Assistant District Attorney Lyon said that, although the facts before the Coroner did not establish a charge of murder in the first degree, the Grand Jury would have failed to perform their duty if they had not found an indictment for that crime. It appeared that two shots had been fired; the deceased was found in a dying condition, and Finnell had fled, and had never given any explanation of his action. Under such circumstances it would not be proper to entertain the question of bail, especially as Finnell could be tried at the present term of the court, unless from some fault of his own his case went over.

Decision was reserved on the question of bail, and Finnell was remanded to await action relative to the plea in abatement, or challenge to the Grand Jury.

Jacob Staderman, a low-sized and rather repulsive-looking German, was placed on trial, on an indictment for murder in the first degree, in having, in April last, shot and killed Miss Louisa Leidenwand, of No. 40 City Hall place, a young lady who had rejected him as a suitor. From the testimony of Miss Annie Thomas and Jacob Brown, who were present with Miss Lindenwand at the time she was shot, it appears that she was standing with the witnesses on the corner of Chatham and Roosevelt streets, waiting for an up town car, when Staderman came up and shot her through the head. The testimony of the policeman who arrested Staderman, of a boy who saw the shooting, and of Dr. Marsh, who made the post mortem examination, was then taken, closing the case for the prosecution, and an adjournment was then had until this morning, when counsel for the defendant is to open, and introduce testimony to prove that Staderman was insane at the time of the shooting.

A special plea touching the legality of the jurors drawn by the present Commissioner of Jurors having been entered in the case of Staderman, Mr. Rollins demurred to it, and the demurrer was sustained, Staderman's counsel, Mr. Howe, who was also counsel in Dolan and Finnell's cases, excepting, and the question, covering all the cases, will be carried to the General Term.

UNITED STATES CRIMINAL CASES.

The following cases were called in the United States Circuit Court, criminal side, yesterday, Judge Benedict presiding: Giacomo Gieullite, indicted for having a large quantity of counterfeit notes in his possession with intent to pass the same. Gieullite and another Italian named Antonio Cardono were arrested at the Grand Central Depot by officers of the Secret Service Division as they were about to leave the City. Counterfeit notes to the amount of $74 were found secreted upon their persons, mostly on the First National Bank of Philadelphia and City National Bank of Poughkeepsie. The intent to pass the notes was not proved in the testimony, and the jury rendered a verdict of not guilty, and the defendant was discharged. Cardono's trial will take place during the week.

Mary Carney, charged with pension perjury, and brought into court on a bench warrant, was allowed to depart on her own recognizance until the case should be called for trial. Bryan Reilly, also arrested on a bench warrant, furnished bail in the sum of $1,500.

Michael Teague, charged with passing counterfeit coin, was next tried. The testimony of Secret Service Officer Drummond, by whom the arrest was made, was similar to that in the case of Boyle, the officer fully identifying the ten pieces of money as those given to him by Teague, and which he pretended to pass at different saloons, handing Teague the change. The case is still on trial.

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Lawrence.

Peck vs. Barnes.—I am ready to sign the decree as soon as proof is furnished that the adult defendants were served and have not appeared.

Cline vs. Cline.—I wish the papers referred to in the proposed order.

Pawson vs. Francis.—Default opened on payment of costs of motion. Judgment to stand as security.

Howard vs. Crandell.—Motion denied. See memorandum.

Dennin vs. Muller.—The judgment entered on the 20th of August has not been handed in. As the proposed order refers to the provisions of the judgment, I cannot grant the order until I have examined the judgment.

Bernhard vs. Monahon.—I want the papers on which the order of reference was obtained.

Granted.—Citizens' Savings Bank vs. Gardiner; Same vs. Same; Terry vs. Terry; matter of Sachs; matter of Clark; matter of Ferris.

Sanderson vs. Davenport.—An allowance of $100 granted to the plaintiff.

Dillont vs. Cavanagh.—Judgment vacated and set aside as to defendant, O'Brien, with costs of motion. See memorandum.

The Farmers' Loan and Trust Company vs. Erie Railway Company.—Explanation required.

By Judge Donohue.

Granted.—Jones vs. Asten; Whiteman vs. Asten; Lang vs. Asten; Feehan vs. Asten; Horton vs. Asten; O'Brien vs. Asten; Ward vs. Asten.

By Judge Barrett.

Nathan vs. Kitchen.—Motion to vacate order of arrest granted, with $10 costs. Memorandum.

Nathan vs. Belloni, Jr.—Motion granted, with $10 costs. See memorandum.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Van Vorst.

Judgments for plaintiffs.—Koffman vs. Lynch Fearing vs. Martin.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

By Judge Freedman.

Ryan vs. The Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company.—Motion granted. Opinion.

By Judge Speir.

Nelson, Jr., vs. The Sun Mutual Insurance Company.—Case, as settled, ordered on file.

THE POLLOCK SMUGGLING CASE.

The article on the "Pollock Silk Smuggling Case," published in THE TIMES of Saturday last, contained several statements in reference to Messrs. W. B. Asten & Co., which in justice to that firm require correction. Pollock, it appears, went to Messrs. Asten & Co., with recommendations from well known firms of high standing and credit. In December, 1870, Asten & Co. entered into an arrangement with Pollock to sell on commission jute bags of various qualities and sizes, which he was to import from Scotland. The bags were to be delivered at the store of Messrs. Asten, who were to advance to Pollock a certain percentage of their value, at a fixed and customary charge, in the way of commission, after which the firm was to receive and sell the goods, rendering an account of sales every month, and making a full settlement every three months. The statements that they sold the bags "for ridiculously low prices," or that Mr. W. B. Asten became surety for Pollock are both incorrect. The latter did not authorize the firm to sell the bags at less than the current rates, nor did they ever sell them at lower than the market prices. Messrs. Asten had nothing whatever to do with the entries at the Custom-house and had no suspicion of anything being wrong in the payment of duties or in any other respect. They have never had any connection with Messrs. Fiala, Morris, Fenner & Co., the auctioneers of the notorious Schulhoff, as a paragraph in the article of Saturday last would seem to have implied.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Lawrence, J.

Nos. 8—City National Bank of Philadelphia vs. Gerry, &c., (No. 1.) 9—Same vs. Same. 19—Elias, &c., vs. Baer. 45—Adger vs. Bancroft. 51½—Schmid &c., vs. Illig. 84—Gilbert, &c., vs. Marsh. 91—Collins vs. Buddensick. 93—Averill vs. Rogers. 97—The People, &c., vs. Board of Underwriters. 99—Smieton vs. Burgess. 111—N. Y. Lith. and Eng. Co. vs. Van Pelt. 116—Wilson vs. Harvey. 122—Pierson vs. Stevens. 129—Matter of the Guar. Sav. Inst. 131—Goodridge vs. Lane. 132—Matter of Guar. Sav. Inst. 133—Matter of the A. G. Powder Co. 141—Quirk vs. Quirk. 147—Joel vs. Oppenheim. 178—Koehler vs. Schwarz, &c.

Nos. 181½—Higginbotham vs. Williamson. 184—Roebling vs. Duncan. 189—Cragin vs. Heckel. 197—Mfs. and B.'s Bank vs. Kirchner. 206—Ellison vs. Griscom. 220—Hewlett vs. Wood, &c. 322—Schlessingalen vs. Haight. 335—Matter of Draper, &c. 349—Cummings vs. Gilligan. 350—Same vs. Same. 351—Mead vs. Smith. 352—Walker vs. Davids. 353—Bradley vs. Davids. 354—Borland vs. Broadway. 356—Doll vs. Barry. 357—Worthington vs. Nichols. 358—Claflin vs. Schwartz. 359—Gleistein vs. Lambert. 360—Royce vs. Meneely. 361—Matter of Redmond, (four cases.) 363—Zimmermann vs. Steinkopf.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Van Vorst, J.

Nos. Law and Fact. 338—Pond's Ex. Co. vs. H. S. H. Med. Co. 149—Sink, &c. vs. Sink. 582—Lee vs. Ackerman. 481—Fagan vs. Jardine et al. 625—Brown vs. Cromien et al. 21—Mitchell vs. Read. 656—Ward vs. Wrumr et al. 421—Neilsor vs. Tracy, &c. 654— —— vs. ——. 620—Ward vs. Imargy. 443—Grant vs. Baker et al. 362—Van Ranst vs. N. Y. Col. of Vet. Sur's. 417—Sturgis, &c., vs. Drew et al. 266—Tredwell vs. Pomeroy et al.

Nos. 413—Kenworthy vs. Phyfe et al. 445—Barnett vs. Barnett et al. 213—Reynolds vs. Crandell, &c. 214—Howard vs. Crandell, &c. 168—Byrdsall et al. vs. Cowdrey et al. 434—Wilmot vs. Clark et al. 246—Hirsch vs. Hanrahan et al. 490—Sicks et al. vs. Price et al. 403—Malcolm vs. Evans et al. 549—Taylor vs. Thomas. 551—Binsce et al. vs. McCullum et al.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART I.

Adjourned for the term.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART II.

Held by Loew, J.

Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT—PART III.

Held by Donohue, J.

Case on. No day calendar.

SUPREME COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Held by Davis, P. J.; Brady and Daniels, JJ.

Nos. 81—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 82—Lowery vs. The People, &c. 83—Allen vs. The People, &c. 84—Hamilton vs. The People, &c. 85—Swan vs. The People, &c. 86—Jacoubsky vs. The People, &c. 87—The People, &c., vs. Kneil. 88—Carpenter vs. The People, &c. 121—Winthrop, &c., vs. McKim et al. 138—Grant et al. vs. Cooper.

Nos. 116—Howell vs. Van Sicklen et al. 171—Greaves vs. Gouge. 175—Skip et al. vs. N. Y. & H. R. R. Co. 177—N. Y. D. & P. Estate vs. Berdell. 182—Church of the Redeemer vs. Grace Church. 100—Roosevelt et al. vs. Roosevelt et al. 94—Brunet vs. Meigs et al., &c. 110—Schultz vs. Crane. 132—Bigler et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 133—Fisher et al. vs. The Mayor, &c. 134—Dickel vs. The Mayor, &c.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Held by Curtis, J.

Nos. Demurrer. 2—Pahleman et al. vs. Rathman. Law and Fact. 19—Offinger et al. vs. De Wolf. 36—Fletcher vs. Clark et al. 21—Morgan vs. Dav. R. Con. Company. 34—Wildprett vs. Wildprett. 51—Weston et al. vs. Ketcham et al.

Nos. 12—Ogden vs. Wood et al. 55— —— vs. ——. 30—Way vs. Crofull. 42—Welch vs. Robinson et al. 35—Brewster vs. Edwards. 25—Otto vs. Reynders. 44—Olvany vs. Fox. 43—Mierson vs. Hoyt. 48—Bensel et al. vs. Gray. 49—Gray vs. Bensel et al. 40—Prager vs. Con. Ins. Co.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Monell, C. J.

Nos. 715—Cobb vs. Wood. 681—Gawtry vs. Clark. 635—Moore et al. vs. Belloni Jr. 851—White vs. Baxter. 1409—Keyes vs. The Mayor, &c. 703—Powers vs. R. C. Engine Co. 843—Towle vs. Remsen et al. 407—Finnin vs. Malloy.

Nos. 673—Brassington vs. Brennan, &c. 1477—Thornal vs. Pitt. 809—Strong et al. vs. Minzesheimer et al. 563—Lippman et al. vs. Hudson et al. 849—Bryant vs. Gilman. 743—Schermerhorn vs. Wheeler. 741—Starin vs. Kelly. 573—Kupper vs. Hagen et al.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Sedgwick, J.

Nos. 832—Short vs. Crow. 846—Raubilchek vs. N. A. Savings Bank. 866—Fox et al. vs. Marsh, &c. 758—Goodrich vs. Sweeney. 894—Durant vs. Abendroth et al. 852—Sullivan vs. Josephs. 800½—Geru vs. Fisse et al. 820—Lynch vs. Adams et al. 356—Tallmadge vs. Spofford. 882—Weston vs. Elevated Railroad Company. 384—Hemberg vs. Ismay. 712—Harrington et al. vs. Shevill et al. 864—Ryan vs. Hoffman.

Nos. 788—Brown vs. Fiske, Jr., et al. 872—Ritzleor vs. World Mutual Life Ins. Co. 942—Jones vs. Metropolitan Gaslight Co. 944—Brancke vs. Trow. 946—Ansonia Nat. Bank vs. Clews et al. 950—McDonald vs. United States Security Co. 952—Carroll vs. Jones et al. 954—Thomas vs. Loaners' Bank. 956—O'Hagan vs. Dillon. 958—Same vs. Same. 960—Highlands Chemical and Mineral Co. vs. Matthews. 962—Bartlett vs. Barry, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by C. P. Daly, J.

Nos. 2035—Macauley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2562—Oakley vs. The Mayor, &c. 2443—Piatt vs. Platt. 1069—Moller vs. Tuska. 1382—Ballard vs. Hoe. 1414—Morrisse vs. Wheeler. 2538—Brennan vs. The Mayor, &c. 837—Duncan vs. Brennan. 1098—West vs. Rosenstein.

Nos. 1089½—Crocheron vs. N. S. S. I. Ferry Co. 2521—First Nat. Bank of Lyons vs. Ocean National Bank. 1136—Phyfe et al. vs. Olmstead. 1550—Stevenson vs. Milbank. 1816—Sullivan vs. The Mayor, &c. 1317—Mawsley, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by J. F. Daly, J.

Nos. 1535—Randall vs. Penfield. 2105—Ring vs. The Mayor, &c. 2415—Tone, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c. 1172—Semindinger vs. De Peyster. 1080—Crowell vs. Jackson. 523—Johnson vs. Morgan. 1572—Banks vs. James. 1436—Browning vs. Home Ins. Co., Ohio. 1458—Eisner vs. Morgan. 1442—Jones vs. Kelly, &c. 2124—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c. 1698—Smith vs. German Exchange Bank. 2750—Fisher vs. The Mayor, &c.

Nos. 2728—Browning vs. The Mayor, &c. 2317—Welsh vs. The Mayor, &c. 2311—Littlepage vs. The Mayor, &c. 2125—Conway vs. The Mayor, &c. 2705—The People, &c., vs. The Mayor, &c. 1526—Gilbooley vs. Prenat. 1542—Fogg vs. Howard et al. 195—Klohr vs. O'Brien. 1506—Morgan vs. Cin., P., N. & E. R. R. Co. 1478—Freide vs. Third Avenue R. R. Co. 1296—Neuster vs. Union Pacific R. R. Co. 1539—Locke vs. Allen.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART II.

Held by Joachimsen, J.

Nos. 3336—Van Winkle vs. Miller. 4869—Hayman et al. vs. Elias et al. 5017—Kuse vs. N. Y. Cen. & H. R. R. Co. 5277—Kreppel vs. Dorschel et al. 3438—Marquart vs. Deltz. 3439—Winter vs. Wild et al. 3441—Dobler vs. Spittler et al.

Nos. 3442—Toy et al. vs. Boyd. 3443—Peck et al. vs. Moker. 3444—Haas et al. vs. Moker. 3445—McCabe vs. McGinn. 3446—Talor vs. Lacey. 3452—Dixon vs. Bainton. 3453—Callan vs. Walters. 3455—Kidder vs. Schmidt et al.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM—PART III.

Held by Spaulding, J.

Nos. 5253—Hazard vs. Conklin. 2926—Brookman vs. Erie Railway Company. 2333—Frisee vs. Keenan. 3928—Stuart vs. Wolff et al. 3298—Murray vs. Powers. 4464—Hillier vs. Conner. 2242—Morgan vs. Price. 4802—Johnson vs. Grogan, impleaded. 5033—Dauenhauer versus Lynch. 5031—Lecomte vs. Potter, &c. 3140—Hastings et al. vs. Samuels. 4941—Cohen et al. vs. Samuels, &c. 5296—Solomon vs. Samuels, &c.

Nos. 4527—Field vs. Fairchild, &c. 1505—Roth vs. Ropers et al. 2506—Brown vs. The Mayor, &c. 2744—Wood vs. The Mayor, &c. 2745—Same vs. Same. 235—Schwarts vs. O'Brien. 2774—McGuinness vs. The Mayor, &c. 775—Taylor vs. B. St. & F. Ferry R. R. Co. 1468—Draper vs. Ronaldo. 2316—Maloney vs. The Mayor, &c. 1522—Murphy, &c. vs. Byron. 1524—McGail vs. Farrell.

COMMON PLEAS—EQUITY TERM.

Held by Larremore, J.

Case on. No day calendar.

MARINE COURT—TRIAL TERM—PART I.

Held by Alker, J.

Nos. 2453—Young vs. Walters. 2832—Carbart et al. vs. Punsey. 5201—La Motte vs. Attinger et al. 3196—Cohen vs. Wolff et al. 3322—Simmons et al. vs. Levy et al. 3328—Anderson vs. Karl. 3331—Frankenstein vs. Lindeman. 3424—Phillips vs. Toal.

Nos. 3456—Berns vs. Cumming. 3457—Greer vs. Johnson, Jr. 3458—Lowenstein vs. E. and P. Dis. Co. 3464—Lane vs. Heath et al. 3467—Burroughs vs. Mittnacht. 3468—King vs. Adler. 3471—N. Y. & Yonkers F. I. Co. vs. McClave.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Held by Sutherland, J.

Eliza Allenheim, Julius Von Meyer, (continued,) Theophile Weber, manslaughter. Patrick Whalen, Edward Graly, Thomas Whalen, robbery.

William Johnson, burglary. Henry Decker, grand larceny. Lillie Lester, grand larceny.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.

Held by Barrett, J.

Jacob Staderman, homicide. (continued.)

CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

NEW-YORK.

The store of Mason & Veit, at No. 475 Broadway, was entered by burglars on Saturday evening and robbed of $100 worth of pearl ornaments.

Mr. J. C. Russel, formerly connected with the Syndicate, entered upon his duties yesterday as Special Treasury Agent upon the staff of Col. F. E. Howe.

On Sunday evening the dwelling of Mr. S. Rich, No. 42 West Thirty-eighth street, was entered by sneak-thieves, who carried off jewelry valued at $1,400 and $100 in cash.

The residence of H. D. Nicol, No. 37 West Thirty-ninth street, was entered by burglars through the second-story window, and robbed of $100 worth of jewelry on Sunday evening.

The apartments of G. F. Schott, No. 946 First avenue, were entered by sneak-thieves during the absence of the occupants, and robbed of $200 in money and $75 worth of jewelry.

The following is the weekly report of Chamberlain Tappan: Balance in the City Treasury Oct. 9, $5,914,322 41; receipts, $1,581,480 13; payments, $2,807,034 48; balance Oct. 16, $4,688,768 06.

John Jones, an Irish laborer, of No. 155 West Fortieth street, was knocked down by a wagon at the corner of Twenty-third street and Madison avenue yesterday evening, and severely injured.

A committee of the Missouri Pacific stockholders met yesterday at the office of Mr. A. B Baylis and organized. They will meet a committee of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad for conference to-day at 12 o'clock.

An unknown man, apparently about thirty-five years old, with light hair, complexion, and mustache, was found insensible at the corner of Henry and Oliver streets yesterday evening, and was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

Jacob Wessner, aged forty, of Fortieth street and First avenue, while drunk, fell off a truck at One Hundred and Second street and Third avenue yesterday, and was instantly killed, the wheels of the truck passing over his body.

Pauline Sauberger, aged fifty, committed suicide by hanging herself at her residence, No. 139 Orchard street, last night. She had been sick for some time, and yesterday had an operation performed on her at one of the charitable institutions.

The twenty-fourth anniversary of the New-York Nautical School, was held last evening in their rooms, No. 92 Madison street. After the annual address, remarks were made by Rev. F. A. Terry, Capt. Pattison, Capt. Hardkoft, Mr. McLellan, and Dr. Gurrish.

The Seventh Regiment, Col. Emmons Clark commanding, assembled at Tompkins square for review, inspection, and muster yesterday afternoon, parading ten companies of twenty-four files front. The muster roll showed the total number present to be 839, the largest number mustered since 1866. Last year the number present was 773.

To all inquiries at the Mayor's office yesterday respecting the charges against Commissioners Matsell and Disbecker, only one answer was given, that the Mayor was too much occupied with other duties to give the matter special attention. The Mayor stated that he had not even examined the answers of the Commissioners, but would do so in due time.

The American Academy of Dental Surgery convenes to-day at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue. Addresses will be made by the following gentlemen: George H. Perine, D. D. S., President of the American Dental Academy; Prof. William A. Hammond, M. D.; Prof. J. M. Carnochan, M. D.; Prof. William B. Hurd, of Brooklyn; Alfred N. Carrol, M. D., of New-York; Dr. G. H. Wilmott, of Toronto, Canada; Dr. A. P. Merrill, Dr. C. S. Hurlbut, Springfield, Mass.; Dr. W. S. Elliott, Goshen, N. Y.; E. D. Miles, M. D., of Philadelphia, and Dr. A. Robinson, of Newport, R. I.

BROOKLYN.

District Attorney Britton stated to the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning that he proposed to have McGuire, who is charged with the murder of Samuel Jackson and Henry Thompson, the two colored men, Thursday night, indicted and tried at once.

The fourth public meeting and first anniversary of the Foreign Sunday-school Association was held last evening at the Fleet Street Methodist Church. Rev. Dr. Storrs presided, and appropriate addresses were made by Rev. Mr. Taylor, of the Broadway (New-York) Tabernacle, and Hon. William E. Dodge.

Mary Plunkett was found dead in a back room at the rear of her husband's liquor store, at No. 37 Atlantic avenue, on Sunday night. Her husband was found on the floor beside her suffering from delirium tremens. The woman died of drink, and her husband's brother died of the same cause in the same room a few weeks ago.

Officer Redmon Joyce, whose trial for the killing of the colored man Robert Gilmore has been in progress for the past four days in the Court of Oyer and Terminer, was yesterday convicted of manslaughter in the fourth degree with a recommendation to mercy. Joyce was remanded for sentence until Thursday.

LONG ISLAND.

Mary O'Neil, the wife of Patrick O'Neil, a laborer, was found lying dead on the floor of her room, by a neighbor, at 6:30 yesterday morning, in Blissville, Long Island City. O'Neil, who was asleep in bed, was informed of the fact, and immediately went to procure medical assistance, refusing to believe she was dead. He said she had complained of being ill during the night. Upon examination it was discovered that the body was covered with bruises, and as the couple are known to have had frequent quarrels, O'Neil is suspected of having killed her. An inquest will be held.

NEW-JERSEY.

Collector Love, of Jersey City, reports the receipt of $10,722 46 in taxes and assessments last week.

The grand Veteran Reunion of the soldiers who served in the late war from New-Jersey will be held at Waverly to-day.

The Jail Committee of the Essex County Board of Freeholders having in charge the alleged cruelties of Warden Vermilyea, will begin their investigations to-day. The inquiry will be conducted in secret.

John Beckwith, a resident of Union Hill, went into a strip of woods on Bergen Line avenue and passed a rope over the limb of a tree for the purpose of hanging himself. Before his preparations were completed he was arrested and taken to the station-house on suspicion of being insane.

Patrick Callaghan, a butcher employed at the Hackensack abattoir, attempted to commit suicide yesterday by cutting his throat. He was suffering from melancholia in consequence of the desertion of a young woman upon whom he had placed his affections, and her marriage to another man. It is thought the wound will prove fatal.

The Jersey City Police Commissioners held a meeting last night, and promoted Sergt. Archie McKaig to fill the vacancy caused by the reduction of Capt. McHorney to the rank of Roundsman. McHorney was placed on trial again on charges of conduct unbecoming an officer, in using threatening and profane language, and found guilty. He was ordered to be reprimanded by the Chief. Roundsman Lincks was promoted to Sergeant.

Between 1 and 2 o'clock yesterday the body of a woman was found lying in a large tub of water at the Stevens Battery dock in Hoboken. Her head was submerged, while her feet hung outside of the tub. The body was subsequently identified as that of Hannah Reece, a sister of Henry Reece, the proprietor of the Hudson dye works in Hoboken. Deceased, who was on a visit at her brother's residence, was subject to epileptic fits. On Sunday night she went out of the house and made her way to the dock, where it is supposed that she was seized with a fit and falling into the tub was drowned. There were no marks of violence upon the body.

THE BANK-BILL FORGERIES.

PROCEEDINGS BEFORE JUSTICE WANDELL—THE PRISONERS REMANDED TILL THIS AFTERNOON.

John E. Hall, Phillip Schilling, and Emma Waters, who were arrested on Saturday on a charge of alleged complicity in defrauding the Bank of British North America and other banking institutions, by means of forged letters of credit, were brought before Justice Wandell, at the Washington Place Police Court, yesterday afternoon. Mr. Joseph Bell, Assistant District Attorney, appeared for the people; Mr. William C. Barrett for the Bank of British North America, and Col. Charles S. Spencer in behalf of Hall. Schilling and the woman Waters were not represented by counsel. Col. Spencer reported his readiness to go on with the examination, but Mr. Bell expressed a desire for an adjournment in order to afford time for the completion of a chain of evidence against the prisoner Hall. Mr. Bell recited the circumstances of the forgeries substantially as reported in yesterday's TIMES, and added that he would be not only enabled to prove that the genuine letter of credit was issued in this City, but that the forgeries were executed here, and then circulated throughout the British Provinces by Hall and his confederates. He could, he said, produce within a few days witnesses who saw Hall in New-Brunswick conversing with well-known criminals there, who have been since arrested and held to bail in connection with the forgeries. Col. Spencer argued that unless the prosecuting counsel were prepared then to furnish positive evidence against his client, Hall, the Judge could not legally hold him to await the convenience of counsel. In reply to this Mr. Bell offered the affidavit of Schilling that he had received the Canadian money from Hall for the purpose of converting it into United States currency; that, previous to going to Clarke & Son's office, Hall agreed to await Schilling's return in a saloon in Centre street. Col. Spencer denied that Schilling—on the ground of his being an ex-convict, having served two terms in State Prison—could be recognized by the court as a competent witness. Mr. Barrett assured the court that he was in possession of telegrams to show that witnesses were on their way from Canada who would prove conclusively that Hall was seen in Montreal with men who are now held to bail in large amounts for negotiating the forged letters. Mr. Barrett further stated that he and the detective had traced the money to Hall, they having been witnesses to the meeting between Hall and Schilling after the latter had exchanged the Canadian bills. After further explanations and statements by counsel, Emma Waters, at the request of the court, explained how she came into possession of the $200 exchanged by her. Her story was exactly similar to the report of her previous statement, which was in effect that she got the money from a man whose name she could not remember, but who visited her house on Friday night. Justice Wandell decided to remand all the prisoners until this afternoon, when the Assistant District Attorney promised to be ready to proceed against the prisoners. In the case of Hall, Col. Spencer served the court with a writ of certiorari, and on the prosecuting attorney a writ of habeas corpus, returnable at 3 o'clock this afternoon.

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THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Ill., Oct. 18.—Flour steady and unchanged. Wheat active but lower and irregular; No. 1 Chicago Spring, $1 16¾; No. 2 do., $1 12½, spot; $1 12⅝, seller October; sales at $1 09⅝@$1 11½ seller November; closed at $1 09¾, seller November; $1 10, seller December; No. 3 do., $1; Rejected, 90c. Corn in fair demand but at lower rates; No. 2 Mixed, 54½c., spot; 54½c. bid, seller October; 52½c., seller November; 47¾c., seller all the year; Rejected, 53½c.@54c. Oats quiet and weak; No. 2, 33½c., spot; 33½c. seller October; 32c., seller November; Rejected, 27c. Barley firmer; held higher at 97c.@97½c., spot; 94c., seller October. Rye quiet but steady at 72½c.@73c. Pork irregular, but in the main higher at $22@$22 25, spot; $21 50, seller October; $19 25@$19 37½, seller November; $18 95, seller all the year or February. Lard, demand good and tending upward; 13½c., spot; $12 70@$12 75, seller November; 12¼c., seller all the year or February. Bulk Meats easier but good demand; Shoulders, 8⅞c.@9c.; Short Rib Middles, 12¾c.; Short Clear Middles, 13⅛c.@13¼c. Whisky quiet but steady at $1 13½. Freights firmer; Wheat to Buffalo, 4c. asked; 3½c. bid. At the afternoon call of the Board—Wheat, ⅛c. lower. Corn, ⅛c. higher. Oats unchanged. Pork firmer at $22 25, cash; $21 55, October. Lard unchanged. Receipts—11,000 bbls. Flour, 174,000 bushels Wheat, 138,000 bushels Corn, 74,000 bushels Oats, 62,000 bushels Barley, 3,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—13,000 bbls. Flour, 328,000 bushels Wheat, 195,000 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 8,000 bushels Barley, 19,000 bushels Rye.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 18.—Lake Receipts—8,800 bbls. Flour, 524,000 bushels Wheat, 105,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 9,500 bushels Barley, 2,400 bushels Rye. Railroad Receipts—32,000 bbls. Flour, 19,500 bushels Wheat, 9,800 bushels Corn, 47,000 bushels Oats, 32,500 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Railroad Shipments—7,900 bbls. Flour, 195,000 bushels Wheat, 98,000 bushels Corn, 77,000 bushels Oats, 35,000 bushels Barley, 800 bushels Rye. Canal Shipments for Tidewater—1,720 bbls. Flour, 117,000 bushels Wheat, 120,000 bushels Corn, 16,600 bushels Rye. Interior Points—8,500 bushels Corn. Canal Freights firm—Wheat shipped at 8½c. to New-York; asking in the afternoon 9c. for Wheat, 8¼c. for Corn, 5¾c. for Oats. In store—Wheat, 245,726 bushels; Corn, 221,413 bushels; Oats, 61,391 bushels; Barley, 98,680 bushels; total, 627,210 bushels. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; sales, 8,500 bushels Port Washington at $1 34; 3,000 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee at $1 32½; 1,500 bushels White Michigan at $1 35. Corn dull; car lots selling at 65c. Oats offered at 40c. for No. 2 Chicago, with no buyers. Rye and Barley neglected. Pork dull at $24 50 for heavy Mess. Lard dull at 14½c.@15c. Highwines nominal at $1 16½.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 18.—Flour dull, but unchanged. Wheat dull; prime to choice Red, $1 35@$1 50. Corn quiet, but steady, at 62c.@63c. Oats dull, but unchanged. Barley dull and nominal. Rye quiet, but steady, at 83c.@85c. Provisions—Only a jobbing and order trade. Pork inactive and lower at $22 25@$22 50. Lard quiet, but firm; Steam held at 13⅝c.; Kettle, 13¾c.@14c. Bulk Meats inactive; Shoulders, 8¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 12¾c.; Clear Sides, 13c. Bacon inactive; Shoulders, 9¾c.@10c.; Clear Rib Sides, 14c.@14¼c.; Clear Sides, 14½c. Hogs steady and firm; good light and packing grades, $7 40@$7 70; good Butchers', $7 80@$7 90; a few extra sold at $8 05; receipts, 2,760 head; shipments, 2,119 head. Whisky—Demand good at full prices; sales at $1 13. Butter quiet and unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 18.—Flour steady; unchanged. Wheat quiet but steady; No. 1 Milwaukee, $1 21¾; Hard do., $1 29; No. 2 do., $1 14, October; $1 11, November. Corn unsettled, lower; No. 2, 57½c. Oats active, advanced; No. 2, 35½c.; No. 1, 37c. Rye steady with a fair demand. Barley excited and higher; No. 2 Spring, October, $1 13; November, $1 05½. Provisions dull and nominal; Mess Pork, $21 50. Lard—Prime Steam, 13½c.@14c. Receipts—7,000 bbls. Flour, 129,000 bushels Wheat, 1,000 bushels Corn, 8,000 bushels Oats, 360 bushels Barley, 6,000 bushels Rye. Shipments—11,000 bbls. Flour, 75,000 bushels Wheat, 7,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

In steam-ship Leo, from Savannah.—Miss M. E. Rent, N. J. Lyon, Rev. Dr. Benedict, D. McCleve, W. Goddell, H. Shults, M. O'Brien.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.....6:16 | Sun sets.....5:14 | Moon rises 8:51

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook.10:57 | Gov. Island.11:46 | Hell Gate..1:08

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK..........MONDAY, Oct. 18.

CLEARED.

Steam-ships Regulator, Howe, Wilmington, N. C., W. P. Clyde & Co.; Eleanor, Johnson, Portland, Me., J. F. Ames; Philadelphia, Davis, Philadelphia, James Hand; Beverly, Wallace, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Ships Thomas Dana, Wilbur, San Francisco, Cal., Sutton & Co.; Island Home, (Br.,) Smith, Liverpool, Eng., J. F. Whitney & Co.; Helene, (Ger.,) Hushagan, Baltimore, Md., John Zittlosen.

Barks Bjarke, (Norw.,) Johansen, Queenstown or Falmouth, for orders, to Bockmann, Oerline & Co.; Valkyrein, (Norw.,) Pederson, Cork, for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; Maury, (Norw.,) Christiansen, Charleston, S. C., Bockmann, Oerline & Co.; Nictaux, (Br.,) Masters, London, Eng., C. W. Bertaux; Abby Bacon, Merrill, Gibraltar, D. B. Dearborn; G. W. Rosevelt, Harriman, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Netisia, (Ital.,) Castellano, Bristol, Eng., Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Lena, Thurlow, Corbitt, Port Johnson, N. J., Brett, Son & Co.; H. M. Rowley, Rowley, Galveston, Texas, C. H. Mallory & Co.; Carrie E. Pickering, Torrey, Boston, D. B. Dearborn.

Schrs. Forest Home, Kent, Galveston, Texas, W. C. Adams; Edward Burton, (Br.,) Miller, St. John, N. B., Crandall Bros.; B. Knowles, Wass, Fairhaven, Mass., Miller & Houghton; Hudson, Post, Booth Bay, Me., via Portland, J. V. Haivaud; B. N. Hawkins, Wyatt, Charleston, S. C., Evans, Ball & Co.; Sea Lark, Pike, St. John, N. B., Jed Frye & Co.; Mary P. Hudson, Lutre, Georgetown, D. C., Overton & Hawkins; Billy Allen, Harvey, Sandy Hook, Harvey.

Sloops Eliza Ann, Van Tassall, Newark, N. J., M. Briggs & Co.; Unity, Denick, Norwalk, Conn., Cartwright & Doyle.

Barge Cath. Moan, Sweeney, Philadelphia, James Hand.

ARRIVED.

Steam-ship Eschol, (Br.,) Day, Patras Sept. 15, Palermo 18th, Denia 22d, Malaga 30th, and Gibraltar Oct. 1, with fruit to Phelps Bros.—vessel to Tapscott Bros.

Steam-ship City of Waco, Greenman, Galveston Oct. 10, via Key West 12th, with mdse. and passengers to C. H. Mallory & Co.

Bark Kate Mellick, (of Halifax, N. S.,) Frazer, Buenos Ayres 46 ds., in ballast to J. F. Whitney & Co. Anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Luisa, (Ital.,) Anseldo, Lisbon 65 ds., with mdse. to A. Hardy & Co.—vessel to Slocovich & Co. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 21.

Bark Jupiter, (Ger.,) Haymen, Dublin Aug. 24, in ballast to master. Is anchored in Gravesend Bay for orders.

Bark Eugenia Longo, (Ital.,) Ruggiero, Barcelona 60 ds., with licorice root, &c., to Lauro, Storey & Scarpati.

Bark Due Fratelli, (Ital.,) Merrim, Cadiz, via Seville, 36 ds., with mdse. to master. Is bound to Perth Amboy to discharge part of cargo.

Bark Come Voi, (Ital.,) Boero; Antwerp 60 ds., with mdse. to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Battaglia, (Ital.,) Campodoville, Belfast 75 ds., in ballast to Benham & Boyesen.

Bark Cecilia, (Ital.,) Oneto, Waterford 49 ds., in ballast to J. C. Seagor.

Bark Assimta, (Ital.,) Vibaldo, London Aug. 11, in ballast to Slocovich & Co.

Bark Risorissioni, (Ital.,) Ciriaco, Gloucester 60 ds., with salt to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Vittoria, (Ital.,) De Martino, Gloucester 55 ds., with salt to order—vessel to J. C. Seager.

Brig Lady Mary, (of Quebec,) Rex, Santiago de Cuba 21 ds., with sugar to A. E. Outerbridge. Oct. 15, off Hatteras, encountered a heavy gale from E. S. E., backing to E. and N. E., lasting 14 hours, lost lower topsail and lay on beam ends three hours; shifting cargo and breaking stanchions between decks. She brings the cargo of the brig Falcon, of Boston, which was dismasted on her passage from San Domingo, for Boston. The Falcon was towed into Santiago; she will probably be condemned and sold there.

WIND—Sunset, light S. W.; cloudy.

SAILED.

Ship E. W. Stetson, for London; barks Lima, for Oporto; Abby Bacon, for Gibraltar and Malaga; brigs Lydia H. Cole, for St. Jago; Laura Gertrude, for Brunswick, Ga.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Spoken Sept. 29, lat. 14 30 N., lon. 47 30, ship William Woodbury, Curtis, Iloilo, for New-York.

The Captain and crew of the schr. Emeline, from Boston, for Port-au-Prince, arr. at Halifax 17th, and report that the schr. was lost in the Gulf Stream.

FOREIGN PORTS.

CARDENAS, Oct. 15.—Arr. schr. A. R. Weeks, Portland. Sld. brig H. Houston, Griffin, New-York; schr. Sophia Hansen, Williams, New-Granada.

HALIFAX, Oct. 18.—Arr. steamers George Shattuck, St. Pierre, and Worcester, Hedges, Boston; brig St. Elmo, New-York via Vineyard Haven, and Ellie E. Butler, Demerara; schr. Fleetly, Lingan for Boston, put in here for harbor.

HAVANA, Oct. 16.—Sld. steamers Diego, (Sp.,) Gastanaga, for New-Orleans, and City of Vera Cruz, Deaken, New-York; bark Geneva, Gorham, Pensacola.

Arr. 17th, steamer Columbus, Reed, New-York.

MATANZAS, Oct. 15.—Sld. bark Osvaldo, (Sp.,) Pujol, Charleston.

Arr. 16th, bark T. K. Weldin, Colsen, New-York; brig Antelope, Ray, Portland.

SAGUA, Oct. 14.—Arr. brig Ernest, from Brunswick, Ga.

Sld. 16th, barks Palo Alto, Jenkins, Cardenas; Josie Mildred, Ginn, for North of Hatteras; brig Julia F. Carnew, Peak, Pensacola; schr. Jennie B. Gilkey, Gilkey, North of Hatteras.

ST. JOHN, N. B., Oct. 17.—Arr. brig Zengu, from Sydney; 18th, schr. Arcilla, from New-York.

SMYRNA, Oct. 16.—Arr. previously, brig Alberta, Orcutt, Boston.

WINDSOR, N. S., Oct. 16.—Arr. brig Marshall, Dutch, from Eastport, and sld. for Philadelphia; schr. Bertha J. Fellows, from Eastport, and sld. for New-York; also sld. brig Ventura, Calais, and schr. J. B. Blake, New-York.

LATEST SHIPPING NEWS BY CABLE.

LONDON, Oct. 18.—Sld. Richard Pearse, Mozart, S. N. Hansen, Walter Armington, Jr., Hawthorn, Deveti Dubrovacki, Nellie Crosby, Maud Helen, Patmos, Republic, Gazelle, Caroline Ironsides; Bessie Crosby, Australia, (Capt. Iversen,) Kate Cann, Ahto, Iris, Erna, Winona, Alice Vennard, Sarah A. Staples, Njord, Fram, C. S. Bushnell, Adolph Engler.

Arr. on the 12th inst., Bride; on the 15th inst., Paramount, Nathaniel, Embla, Delia O. Yates; on the 17th inst., Melbourne, William Douglass, Laurdal, Try, Bachelors, Ingolf, Kosmos, Mimosa, Agathe, M. A. McNeill, Ingomar, Eleanor, Abraham, Eber, Caspari, Mercator; on the 18th inst., Kong Oscar II., Golden Horn, Egbert, Ymer, Presidente Herottz, Abigail, and Pace Schiaffini.

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 18.—The White Star Line steamer Baltic, Capt. Gleadell, from New-York Oct. 9, and the American Line steamer Ohio, Capt. Mordoca, from Philadelphia Oct. 8, both for Liverpool, arr. here this morning, the former at 2 o'clock.

LARNE, Oct. 18.—The State Line steam-ship State of Virginia, Capt. Moodie, from New-York Oct. 6, for Glasgow, reached here yesterday.

MOVILLE, Oct. 18.—The Anchor Line steamer Ethiopia, Capt. Craig, from New-York Oct. 3, for Glasgow, arr. here to-day.

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